JPRS-CPS-86-017

6 February 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SINO-PORTUGUESE TALKS ON FUTURE MIGHT MEET LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY

HK061021 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jan 86 p 1

[By Donald Cheung]

[Text] When Beijing's top representatives in Hong Kong mentioned "technical problems" last week that might emerge during the Sino-Portuguese talks on Macao's future, he probably had envisaged some kind of language difficulty.

For Portugal, some observers suggested, might find it hard getting first-rate bilingual translators for its negotiating team.

Part of the reason, they said, is that Portugal's foreign interests lie mainly in Europe (to which it belongs), Africa and Latin America.

They also pointed out that not too many diplomats in Portugal's foreign service could understand the Chinese language.

In fact, it was learned that the only official interpreter for the Portuguese Embassy in Beijing is a Macanese by the name of Mario Pistacchini.

Not only is he--well--learning how to speak Mandarin, according to a friend of Mr Pistacchini, but he is also thinking of going home.

And if the state visit by the Chinese President Li Xiannian to Lisbon in late 1984 is anything to go by, the Portuguese surely have a lot to brush up on, observers said.

At a state banquet held by the Portuguese President, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, in honour of his Chinese counterpart, the press was only given a copy of President Eanes' speech in Portuguese, whereas the Chinese arranged their leader's speech in both languages.

Describing the language difficulty as a "minor problem," one senior Macao official said: "We're not obliged to hold the talks (on Macao's future) in Mandarin, or in Beijing."

"Wasn't the 1997 agreement on Hong Kong's future written in two instead of one language?" he quipped.

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CSO: 4000/139

PORTUGUESE 'APPEAR TO HAVE DONE LITTLE' ABOUT TALKS ON FUTURE

HK060905 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jan 86 p 8

[Compiled by Timothy Jim]

[Text] Preoccupied with their presidential race, the Portuguese appear to have done little to prepare for the Sino-Portuguese talks on Macao's future.

In contrast, the wheels seem to be really turning for China.

It is understood that the Macao Government has yet to be officially informed by Lisbon on what--and how--to prepare for the negotiations expected to begin inthe middle of this year.

The thinking in Lisbon is still that "Macao has no difficult issues in relationship to Portugal."

It has also been made clear to the SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST] that the Macao issue will not be top of the new Portuguese President's priority list.

"Unlike Britain in Hong Kong, Portugal has no special financial or economic interest in Macao," said a senior Macao official.

But officials were quick to emphasize that the administration is "doing something on our own initiative," as they realized such problems as nationality and a lack of technical staff could face Macao during the transition period.

"We want to have all information ready for the negotiations," said one, noting that all government departments have been told to prepare papers for issues concerning Macao's future talks.

The territory is, however, still short of an all-embracing set-up like Hong Kong's Special Duties Branch--and there are no plans for one.

"We have devoted thoughts to various organs relating to the administration during the transition period," a senior cabinet aide said.

In Lisbon, it is understood that no decision has been made on the composition of the Portuguese team, although some thought had been given to it before

Portugal's Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, was forced to step down after the country's general elections in October last year.

The former prime minister, who is also a candidate in the presidential race, wanted to have a team led by a diplomat, supported by other experts and foreign service staff.

Rumours were rife at one time that the new Portuguese ambassador to Beijing, Mr Octavio Neto Valerio, would head the Portuguese negotiating team.

Gen Eanes, on the other hand, is understood to favour a politician as the leader, flanked by career diplomats.

Meanwhile, no official Chinese position is known, but the recent spate of high-profile moves by Beijing's representatives in Hong Kong and Macao suggests they are well geared for the talks, according to some Macao observers.

The split of the Beijing-backed Nam Kong Trading Co into separate political and economic arms of China more than a year ago was seen by many as setting the path for better control over the territory.

The Nam Kong Co, the political section, now commands a staff of at least 200 and has a well-structured setup similar to that of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

The restructuring of the 34-year-old trading company last month, with the creation of the Nam Kong (Group) Co Ltd, was regarded as yet another political move, although company officials say it was purely economic.

Last, but not the least, the visit by the director of Hong Kong's NCNA, Mr Xu Jiatun, to Macao last week to bid farewell to Macao's governor, Rear-Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, indicated that China intends to flex its muscles more frequently in Macao, according to observers.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING POLICE APPREHEND SUSPECTED FOREIGN SABOTEUR

HK060847 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (AFP)--Chinese police have detained a foreigner suspected of attempting to sabotage a gathering of Hong Kong photographers here, informed Chinese sources said today.

One of the sources said China's Interpol branch had been notified that a foreigner, believed to have Taiwan connections, was to enter China via Beijing airport with a wine bottle filled with gas.

Attempts to intercept him at the airport failed and he was apprehended at the last minute, as he entered the Huadu Hotel where a banquet celebrating the opening of a major Hong Kong photo exhibition was about to begin.

The composition of the gas was not known, but sources said it was thought to have the ability to blind.

The unidentified foreigner was stopped as he tried to enter the hotel last Sunday. The banquet was being held for more than 500 people, including 160 visiting photographers from Hong Kong and Macao, the sources said.

A woman at the main office of the host organization, the Chinese Photographers' Association, confirmed the incident but later denied the confirmation saying, "Now our leaders say not to release this news it's not allowed to release it."

The Chinese Security Bureau and the Interpol Office here accepted questions about the incident but made no comments.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUREAU REPORTS ON REOPENING OF LAMASERIES

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--Over 1,300 Lamaseries have opened since 1979 when China began to follow an open policy, the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council told XINHUA here today.

The central government and local agencies have since 1979 spent over 20 million yuan repairing old Lamaseries and building new ones, the bureau said.

A Buddhist sect emphasizing strict rituals and an elaborate hierarchy, Lamaism is practiced mainly by Tibetan, Mongolian, the Tu and other ethnic minorities. Most of its 4.9 million followers live in Tibet, Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang.

During the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), the bulk of China's some 1,000 Lamaseries were desecrated or destroyed. But in the last few years, with contributions from the government and other channels, these have been reopened or replaced--and 300 new Lamaseries have been built.

As a result, Lamaists have more places to practice their religion that they have had for 20 years, the bureau said.

In addition, three Lamaist seminaries with over 200 students have been opened in Tibet, Sichuan and Gansu Provinces, and another is being developed in Qinghai Province, the bureau added. A training course for new lamas will soon begin in Inner Mongolia.

According to government statistics, over 1,000 Lamaists have been elected deputies to the people's congresses or as members of the Chinese people's political consultative conferences at various levels, and some of them now hold high local government positions.

Apart from their religious activities, Lamaists also work in agriculture, animal husbandry and other businesses and service trades. Many Lamaseries are financially self-supporting.

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CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TAKES STEPS TO ENFORCE MARINE PROTECTION LAWS

OW2612430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--China has taken measures to enforce the law on marine protection, and sent patrol ships and planes for marine environmental monitoring.

Yan Hongmo, director of China's State Bureau of Oceanography, said here today that any illegal dumping of pollutants or waste in the sea by Chinese or foreign ships and oil platforms would be punished according to the law.

This aims at safeguarding China's marine rights and interests, and protecting the marine environment and resources, he said.

In 1983, China promulgated the marine environmental protection law and regulations concerning environmental protection in offshore oil exploration and exploitation. China also published regulations concerning the dumping of waste at sea this year.

Yan said China has established a national marine pollution monitoring network, with 236 observation posts, along the coast. This year, his bureau has sent ships on more than 200 patrol missions and planes on 70 missions to monitor the pollution in the country's territorial waters, bays, river mouths, fishing grounds, and offshore oil development areas. The bureau handled a number of serious cases, he said.

The monitoring has proved that the environment in most of China's sea areas has improved, especially the oil-polluted Bohai Sea, he explained, the organic pollution in the coastal sea waters reduced.

He warned that Chinese and foreign ships, and oil platforms have dumped waste into the sea covertly, some ship-dismantling units have caused pollution in some bays and damage to marine aquatic resources, and some units have dumped cinders, soil and other pollutants into the sea.

He stressed that such acts must be checked and dealt with accordingly.

China has a vast sea area abounding in resources to be developed, Yan said. China is now working out a law on territorial waters, he added.

Next year, Yan revealed, China will send more patrol ships and planes to monitor the marine environment, and at the same time, step up its efforts to improve monitoring methods and train more personnel in the field. It will also strive to establish a sensitive and effective marine environmental monitoring system in the next 5 years.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION, COMPETENCE

OW050820 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--Title: It Is Necessary To Attach Importance to Educational Background and Diploma as well as Actual Work Performance

An interview with responsible comrades of the Central Organization Department by RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA, and the Central People's Broadcasting Station reporters on the question concerning cadres' educational background and diploma

Question: There has been a relatively heated discussion on educational background and diploma. What do you think of this issue?

Answer: The point at issue is the factor of cadres' educational background and diploma in giving them a promotion. In essence, this is a question of correctly taking into consideration the cadres' specialized knowledge and professional competence. As far as the question is concerned, it is necessary to clarify the ideology.

In recent years, party committees at various levels from the central level down to local authorities have earnestly implemented the policy of requiring the ranks of cadres to become younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary. While readjusting leading bodies and promoting cadres, they have followed the guiding principle of "respecting knowledge and talented personnel," and they have attached great importance to the cultural quality of cadres by selecting and appointing a certain proportion of cadres with college or higher education to leading bodies. As a result, a large number of intellectuals with both ability and political integrity have assumed leading posts at various levels, thereby greatly raising the relatively low cultural level of previous leading bodies and bringing about noticeable changes in their structure and their educational and professional background. According to statistics, as of the end of 1984, over 60 percent of the young cadres promoted to leading posts at and above the county level had received college or higher education; and of the 150,000 such cadres under 50, some 113,000 had graduated from institutes of higher learning, in addition to some 7,000 who had attained the level of college education through self-study. Implementation of the "four requirements policy on cadres and the importance attached to the cultural level in promoting cadres have greatly inspired the vast numbers of cadres to exert themselves at study.

Recognizing the importance of educational background, diploma, and cultural quality in the promotion of cadres means negating the past "leftist" ideology that belittled knowledge and intellectuals. Only by persistently doing so can we further broaden our vision and discover and select from among the intellectual with real ability and learning (including those who have become talented through self-study) capable people who meet the "four requirements," thereby enabling leading cadres to familiarize themselves, as much as possible, with the science and general knowledge needed for socialist modernization and members of leading bodies at various levels and in all departments to equip themselves with the knowledge commensurate with their leadership responsibility in the group as a whole and in their individual capacity, promoting the reform and the modernization drive, and ensuring the smooth accomplishment of the party's general task in the new period.

Question: Some localities have overemphasized educational background and diploma in promoting cadres. What are your views on this problem?

Answer: Judging from the guiding ideology for the work as a whole, this problem does not exist. In fact, while calling for attaching importance to promoting leading cadres from among intellectuals, the central authorities and central leading comrades have repeatedly pointed out that comrades who have mastered specialized knowledge through self-study should be treated the same as other intellectuals and given the assignments or promotions they deserve, thus stressing diploma as well as actual performance in selecting people with real ability and learning proven in the course of the socialist modernization drive and the reform. In reality, some localities and departments have indeed overemphasized diploma and educational background in promoting cadres. In readjusting leading bodies, they regarded the appointment of a certain proportion of cadres with college education as a routine task of the work, while neglecting the purposes of stressing the importance of specialized knowledge and professional competence and exercising expertise leadership in order to better serve the socialist modernization program. Such an oversimplified and absolute way of doing things has hindered the appointment of comrades with real ability and learning; mistakenly promoted people with only a diploma; and at the same time fostered an unhealthy tendency among a handful of cadres who singlemindedly pursued a better record of schooling, disregarded the importance of real ability and learning, and even obtained a diploma by cheating. The prevailing erroneous idea that belittles practical experience and actual contributions to society is very harmful to the task of training capable people needed for the socialist modernization program. Concerned party committees and organization departments have already noticed this problem and have taken actions to earnestly correct it.

Questions: How should diploma and actual performance be treated exactly?

Answer: The correct answer to this question involves realistically assessing the cadres' ability and following the correct criterion for promoting cadres. In promoting cadres, our party has always adhered to the principles of considering both ability and political integrity and appointing people on their merits. At present, the party wants to promote outstanding personnel from among cadres who meet the "four requirements." Although young cadres with a

relatively high level of education may meet two of the four requirements, they should also be judged on the other two requirements of revolutionary spirit, the spirit of earnestly serving the people, and professional competence, the ability to create a new situation and to organize, lead, and manage the work. In assessing cadres, it is wrong to belittle their educational background and diploma, and it is also wrong to consider only the diploma while underrating the importance of their actual performance. A person who obtains a diploma through systematic schooling can generally be considered as having the knowledge of a certain field at a certain level. However, due to the differences between subjective efforts and objective environments, cases of inconsistence of a person's educational background with his actual performance do exist. Therefore, in promoting and appointing cadres, it is necessary, under the premise of scrutinizing their political integrity, to attach importance to their educational background and diploma, as well as to their real ability and learning, assessing their book knowledge as well as their ability to make good use of that knowledge to solve practical problems and strive for progress. A cadre, who has adhered to the four cardinal principles in creatively carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies in a locality or department, and has achieved fruitful results in serving the people and opening up a new situation, should be recognized for his ability and performance. As for whether such ability and performance are accomplished through formal schooling or accumulated in the course of practical experience, they should be valued the same so long as they serve the needs of the party and the people. A department or unit that fails to factually assess the cadres' actual performance and ability and considers only the diploma will inevitably make mistakes in promotion. Failure to realistically assess cadres who do not have a diploma but have the leadership ability and capability to perform their work well and failure to promote and appoint such cadres simply because of their educational background will certainly stifle real talent. Both circumstances should be avoided.

Question: Do you mean that in promoting a cadre, he will be assessed on the basis of his actual work performance, regardless of whether he has a diploma?

Answer: Yes, this is the case. Practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth, as well as the objective basis for assessing the real ability of cadres. Although educational background and diploma are important criteria for assessing a cadre's level of knowledge, his leadership ability and capability to perform the work well will ultimately be judged on the basis of his actual performance. By adhering to this principle, we will not get bogged down in the endless debates on diploma versus ability and will find the correct ways for discovering and promoting cadres. A host of facts show that by persisting in evaluating cadres on their actual performance, we will have an objective basis for assessing a cadre's real ability, and thus will be able to effectively implement the policy of promoting cadres on their merits, prevent unhealthy tendencies, and at the same time encourage the vast numbers of cadres to study and work more diligently and dedicate themselves to the four modernizations program and the people.

In evaluating cadres' work performance, we should make realistic and concrete analyses and refrain from oversimplifying the matter. It should be pointed out

that in view of different working locations, departments, and posts, as well as different work experiences and other objective factors, we should use neither a simple criterion nor an isolated item and target, such as the production growth rate or short-term achievement instead of long-term efficiency, in evaluating the work performance of all cadres. Through evaluating cadres on their actual performance, we should be able to encourage them to do solid grassroots work and render more good services for the people, and help the cadres guard against the ostentatious practice of seeking quick success and instant benefit.

In short, we want to stress the importance of a diploma, but not the diploma alone, as well as the real ability and learning and actual performance of cadres. We should assign important posts to people with a diploma, real ability and learning, and outstanding performance, as well as to people without diplomas but with real ability and learning and outstanding performance. It is necessary to rectify the tendency of overemphasizing the diploma in any locality or department. Nevertheless, we should not take the other extremity of disregarding the diploma and the requirement of education in readjusting and appointing members of leading bodies. In carrying out the work concerning cadres, especially in implementing the party's principles and policies, we must adhere to the Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism and strive to avoid onesidedness and absolutes in ideological methods. The better the work we perform in this aspect, the greater the results we can achieve.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY URGED TO AID EDUCATION REFORM

OW131116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--The members of one of China's democratic parties were urged to make continuous contributions to the current reform of the systems of education and cultural and publication work.

The call was issued here today by Chen Shunli, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, a democratic party mainly composed of primary and middle school teachers, and people from cultural and press circles.

Making a work report at a Central Committee meeting attended by 111 people, Chen pointed out that it is a historical task of the association to work hard for the reform of the educational system and for the development of socialist education.

He called on the members working on the educational front to make outstanding achievements in training the talented people the new era needs, and make suggestions on the reform of the educational system to the government departments.

At the same time, Chen Shunli said his party's organizations at various levels will continue to organize their members who have retired from work to conduct such activities serving the modernization drive as running spare-time schools, supporting cultural development in areas populated by minority nationalities, offering consultancy services. He also urged them to make special efforts to train teachers of primary and middle schools, and for preschool education.

The association will also report the opinions and demands of teachers to the government and represent their interests. In addition, it will help the government to improve their working and living conditions, Chen added.

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CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE STUDENTS URGED TO TRAIN FOR PROFESSIONS

OW081228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission is planning a major shake-up of the higher education system to provide badly-needed qualified graduates for professions such as law, journalism and finance.

The number of students taking liberal arts courses at colleges and universities is well below the needs of these professions, said a commission official.

According to official estimates, between now and 1990, financial departments and enterprises will have required 330,000 college graduates, and the legal system another 190,000.

However, legal and financial colleges now have only 80,000 and 22,000 students respectively.

And if enrollment remains at the present level, the number of journalism graduates will meet only half the 90,000 required.

China now has more than [number indistinct] liberal arts courses and 20 new faculties, including sociology, anthropology, international journalism and population science, have been opened over the past six years.

However, a survey on the teaching of finance, law, journalism and library science has shown that the number of students studying in these applied faculties comprise only 21 percent of the total number of liberal arts students.

It is now keen to step up the speed of liberal arts development, and to ensure that sufficient students enter the areas in greatest need.

Universities and colleges are being urged to enroll more postgraduates on applied liberal arts courses to boost the number of college teachers.

And college graduates who have been working as assistant lecturers are to be offered advanced courses to improve their teaching skills.

The commission will allow some science teachers and students to switch to liberal arts, and for liberal arts students to shift to courses training badly-needed professionals--particularly in the new faculties.

Many liberal arts departments are now concentrating on preparing students to work in the professions, rather than merely training their own researchers, the official said.

For example, many middle school teachers are now trained by universities.

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CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TV, RADIO COURSES HELP STUDENTS EARN DEGREES

OW211744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Over 300,000 students have graduated from courses offered through radio and television in the past three years, according to the newspaper CHINA EDUCATION.

Over 1.4 million students have taken courses through radio and television since the first school was set up in 1979. To get a diploma, students complete 17 or 18 courses in three years and pass the college equivalency examinations.

An official from the Central Radio and Television University said TV education is a supplement to China's higher education and proved to be an effective way to train more skilled people.

In addition to the Central Radio and Television University, there are 35 such universities established by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

They provide over 150 courses and have over 10,000 full-time and 20,000 part-time teachers. There are over 20,000 teaching classes throughout the country.

The tuition fees for one TV university student is only about ten percent that of a regular college student.

According to an earlier news report, most cities in China have their own universities. About half of the country's over 2,000 counties have TV university administrative setups.

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CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TAKES STEPS TO SIMPLIFY WRITTEN CHINESE LANGUAGE

HK140522 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Jan 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Wu Jingshu]

[Text] A national conference has decided to abolish the controversial Second Programme of Simplified Chinese Characters as a first step towards standardizing the written Chinese language, it was announced in Beijing yesterday.

Chen Zhangtai, vice-minister of the newly-founded State Commission on Language Planning, told the last session of the First National Conference on Language Work held in Beijing that the decision was reached "after a thorough discussion" at the conference.

Most delegates agreed that the programme, which was drafted during the last years of the "Cultural Revolution" and published in 1977, was "ill-advised" and its implementation would create more problems for the Chinese language publication work in China and overseas, Chen said in his final report to the 300 scholars and officials attending the conference.

"The programme will be officially abolished after the conference's decision has been approved by the State Council," Chen said.

In another effort to improve order within the Chinese language, the conference has proposed measures to ban the arbitrary use of non-standard versions of Chinese characters in public signs, printed material and the media. "These measures will be enforced immediately after approval by the state," Chen added.

The Second Programme of Simplified Chinese Characters, which involved 800 commonly-used words, had roused strong objections from China's education, publication and literary circles during the past nine years because such radical simplification of the Chinese characters was drafted "without paying proper regard to their historical background or development."

Until this conference, however, some people had opposed abolishing the programme because "most of the simplified versions have already been widely used among the people."

"But for the benefit of uniformity in the Chinese language and its computer storage, most of the delegates decided it should now be abolished," Chen explained.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the Party's Political Bureau, said in his speech at the conference's closing ceremony yesterday that the establishment of the new State Commission on Language Planning is a major step forward in the country's language work.

"However language reform in China is an arduous task that requires an entire historical period. We can only seek steady progress but not hope for quick successes," he told the conference.

Vice-Mayor Chen Maosu of Beijing vowed to give the city's full support to the conference decision to standardize the Chinese language and to popularize putonghua as the common tongue among the public.

Beijing is now plagued by the widespread random use of non-standard characters, causing "intolerable confusion," Chen pointed out.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONFERENCE OF PARTY DELEGATES, NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS DIFFERENT

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 85 p 4

[Column "Questions Answered": "Is There a Difference Between the National Conference of Party Delegates and the National Congress of the CPC?"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Editor: The National Conference of Party Delegates in Beijing which came to a close on June 23 was held subsequent to the 12th National Congress of the CPC. Why was it not named the 13th Party Congress? What is the difference between the National Conference of Party Delegates and the National Congress of the CPC? When we were studying about the party congress, a comrade raised this question, which I too could not understand. Please clarify.

Zhijiang Navy Depot 4820
Zhou Youhai [0719 2589 3189]

Dear Comrade:

The National Conference of Party Delegates is not the same as the National Congress of the CPC. We cannot call one by the name of the other.

To being with, the National Congress of the CPC is the party's highest leading organization. Within the party, it enjoys the highest policy-making power and supervisory power. The conference of party delegates is not the most powerful organization. When it passes a resolution, when it dismisses or replaces a central committee member, or when it holds a by-election, the action must be approved by the CPC Central Committee.

Second, the National Party Congress is convened by the CPC Central Committee once every 5 years. If the Central Committee feels there is the need, or at the request or over one-third of the organizations above the county level, the congress can be convened early. The National Conference of Party Delegates, on the other hand, convenes between two National Party Congress sessions as determined by the Central Political Bureau or the plenary sessions of the Central Committee.

Third, they have different responsibilities. The duties of the National Party Congress are: to hear and examine reports of the Central Committee and to hear and examine reports of the Central Advisory Commission. Those of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission are: to discuss and decide on the party's major issues, to amend party constitutions, and to nominate members to the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. On the other hand, the duties of the National Conference of Party delegates depend on the needs at the time of the conference.

Furthermore, the process of selecting delegates is different. Delegates to the National Party Congress are elected. Representatives to the national conference are nominated by the party Central Committee and are apportioned among the country, city, and autonomous region CPC committees and the party committees of the departments directly under the party Central Committee as well as the political headquarters of the People's Liberation Army.

To date, the CPC has convened the National Conference of Party Delegates three times. The first was in Yanan, 2-14 May 1937; the second was in Beijing, 21-31 March 1955; and the third was this year's conference, which closed on 23 September. This conference was convened by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, according to Article 12 of the party constitution, as explained by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his opening speech.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ACHIEVEMENTS HAILED AT GUANGZHOU'S 9th CYL CONGRESS

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Chenghua [1728 2052 5478] and An Chao [1344 6389]: "The Ninth Guangzhou Young Communist League Congress Opens"]

[Text] On the morning of 19 September, the ninth CYL congress of Guangzhou City opened at the Children's Gong Beilei Theatre. More than 1,000 persons, including CYL representatives from every front in the city and a number of CYL members, took part in the opening ceremony.

This congress had 796 formal delegates and 23 nonvoting delegates, who were representing more than 270,000 CYL members.

Yi Zuoyong [2496 0146 3057], deputy secretary of the CYL municipal committee, presided over yesterday's meeting. Liang Jiazhi [2733 0857 7164], deputy secretary of the CYL municipal committee, and Huang Huahua [7806 5478 5478], deputy secretary of the CYL provincial committee, made opening remarks and offered congratulations. Zhu Xiaodan [2612 1420 0030], acting secretary of the CYL provincial committee, representing the eighth Guangzhou CYL municipal committee, made a work report. He said that during the 3 years from the time of the eighth CYL congress to the present, the city's CYL organization has made progress in developing reform, held to the objectives of "having ideals and being virtuous, civilized, and disciplined," guided and stimulated the masses of young people to throw themselves actively into building the two civilizations, and had a number of advanced youth models, such as Liu Xiaoyan [0491 1420 3601], Pan Yingqiang [3382 5391 1730], and Xu Yongmei [1776 0737 2734], spring up. Over the course of 3 years, more than 100,500 young persons in our city have joined the CYL and more than 9,700 young people have joined the Communist Party, fully reflecting their tremendous ideological and political advancement. CYL organizations at all levels also actively led the masses of young people to throw themselves into the floodtide of reform. More than 400,000 young people in our city have taken part in all kinds of cultural and technical studies as well as such campaigns as "I will contribute plans for reform," "if I were a plant manager," "creating small experts," "service competition in the Third Industry art service competition," etc. In these, more than 1,300 persons and 158 advanced collectives entered the glorious ranks of the new Long March assault troops (units) at the national, provincial, and city levels.

Zhu Xiaodan proposed to the entire body of delegates the struggle objectives and primary tasks for our city's CYL work over the next 3 years. He demanded that CYL organizations at all levels, in building the four modernizations, continue to strive to train and create a generation of new people who "possess the four"; that they spur progress in the four modernizations and actively promote economic prosperity in Guangzhou's economy; that they, based upon the requirements of building the four modernizations, raise the overall cultural and technical aspects of young people; and that they respond to the demands of building the four modernizations and provide new vitality to the CYL organization.

Shu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], deputy secretary of the municipal committee, came to the meeting to speak. He fully affirmed the happy achievements which our city's CYL organizations have made and expressed the hope that CYL organizations at all levels would, with regard to things now appearing among some young people--the tendency to "regard money as everything," the lack of the concepts of law and discipline, and circumstances in which they do not heed the public virtues of society and go so far as to break the law and commit crimes--undertake ideological and political work for young people and direct young people to establish far-reaching revolutionary ideals. They are to promote "accomplishing things to make the country wealthy and strong and the people wealthy and happy"; to establish a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm and national self-pride; to use diligent labor to create a beautiful life; to promote the socialist lifestyles of civilization, health, and science; and to oppose the influence of the rotten ideology of reactionary, decadent capitalism.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU TO ISSUE NEWS RELEASES

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] At the press conference held yesterday afternoon, Yang Ziyuan [2799 6327 0337], deputy mayor of Guangzhou City, announced: From now on, the Guangzhou City people's government will issue city government news releases at unscheduled times to Guangzhou District news units and outside units stationed in the area. The purpose is to facilitate a timely understanding of city government work on the part of the people of the city and to tighten the relationship between the government and the masses.

According to what is known, the contents of the new releases will include the central tasks and the major work plans of the city government for all time periods; local laws, regulations, and decrees formulated by the city government in accordance with higher-level instructions and actual conditions in Guangzhou, and analyses of the political and economic conditions for a certain period of time for Guangzhou City and of the important questions concerning the relationship between the city and the people. The release of news will take many forms and be conducted in a lively manner.

This measure on the part of the city government was welcomed by the delegates of all the news units which attended the meeting.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

THIRD-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK PLANNED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Bi Shuzu [3968 5289 4371] and Ai Yingcai [0755 2019 2088]: "City Committee Plans for Third-stage Party Rectification Work"]

[Text] The work conference on party rectification called by the Guangzhou party committee on 5-7 September researched and made plans for party rectification work for the third-stage party rectification units. Municipal committee deputy secretaries Zhu Sentin [2612 2773 2651] and Zhang Hanqing [1728 3352 7230] spoke at the conference.

The units in the city which are commencing the third-stage party rectification include more than 1,400 units such as the bureau, company, district, and township organs of neighborhoods, bureaus, companies, suburbs, xian, and office-level factories and companies belonging to the municipal bureau and general company headquarters. These have in all 77,000 party members. The party rectification work starts this year at the end of September and is arranged to continue for a period of about 5 months. The municipal committee leadership pointed out that the majority of third-stage party rectification units is on the front line of production and work; they are the foundation which does the work in our city. The successful execution of party rectification for this group of units is of extremely important significance for guaranteeing and spurring on the smooth execution of reform and for speeding up the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and a socialist material civilization. Consequently, we must become resolved to do this party rectification work well for this group of units and to complete this party rectification task at a high standard and with high quality.

First, we must realistically solve the problems of ideological understanding on the part of the leadership cadres. Before this group of units commences the third-stage party rectification, party committees in every district, xian, bureau, and general company must take some time out to train the leading core cadres in this group of party rectification units. This is to enable them to raise their understanding, to assume responsibilities, and in party rectification to take the lead in studying, in arranging things, in doing their obligations, and in reform. They are to take the lead in mobilizing the masses.

Second, we must conscientiously implement party rectification to spur on reform and the economy; we must use the reform and economic results to examine the guiding ideology of party rectification. Every unit undergoing party rectification must closely relate to the reality of reform, development, and economic construction in the work of carrying out party rectification. They must undergo party rectification and resolve problems existing in the thinking, organization, work spirit, and discipline of leading bodies and party members and cast aside all sorts of obstacles and resiting forces so as to guarantee and spur on the smooth execution of reform and development. We must jointly plan for party rectification and daily work, giving mutual regard to each. Party committees at higher levels must pay attention to simplification conferences and documents, so as to reduce as much as possible the burdens on basic-level units and to allow them to concentrate their forces to undertake both party rectification and daily work. They should be able to pursue both party rectification and work without a false step.

Third, we must resolutely correct the new incorrect styles and strengthen education on party character. Problems with new incorrect styles which the Central Committee pointed out all exist in varying degrees in the third-stage party rectification units. The problems in some units are rather severe. Every party rectification unit must correctly observe its own problems. They must not be blindly self-satisfied, dismissing them lightly. We must conscientiously carry out the spirit of the Standing Committee's Enlarged Session, which was called by the provincial and municipal committees. We must use the Hainan automobile incident as a mirror, relating the problems of the new incorrect styles of our own units and summing up experiences and lessons. With regard to those problems of new incorrect styles which have been exposed, we must certainly, starting from the leadership, realistically rectify and reform them. At the same time that we correct the new incorrect styles, we must conscientiously strengthen education on party character and make the concept of the strengthening of party character the central link in elevating the ideological and political nature of the masses of party members.

Fourth, we must earnestly strengthen the leadership of the third-stage party rectification work. Party committees in all districts, xian, bureaus, and general company headquarters must form leading bodies for party rectification work and establish foreceful work organs. They must establish a party rectification system of responsibility, with each level handling its own work and all levels taking responsibility.

The municipal committee leadership emphasized as a final point that units in third-stage party rectification work must certainly, in their party rectification work, hold firmly to the policy of both rectifying and reforming. In stressing both rectification and reform from start to finish, they must in particular conscientiously correct incorrect styles. They must emphasize well the thorough repudiation of the teachings of the "Great Cultural Revolution." They must conscientiously do well the work of sorting out the "three types of persons."

Those attending this conference included the leaders of party rectification in the districts, xian, bureaus, and general company headquarters; the directors of party rectification offices; responsible comrades on guidance committees for neighborhood party rectification work; party rectification office directors; committee heads handling all types of work in economic area party rectification; and heads of party rectification liaison committees sent out by the city and every neighborhood--in all, more than 200 persons.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ECONOMIC BENEFITS SEEN AS RESULT OF OPEN POLICY

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Wei Yin [1792 7299]: "Thoughts Prompted by a Conversation With a Foreign Guest"]

[Text] The other day I accompanied some foreign guests to the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone. One guest asked: Will your special economic zones become foreign concessions? I replied that not only had this question been brought up by our foreign friends but it had crossed the minds of some fellow countrymen. Will the special economic zones fly the Chinese flag or an "international flag"? This may be a "sensitive point" to some people, but the question is not difficult to answer. In the past, our country was weak and utterly dependent on the whims of others. Acts of subservience and betrayal were common. Today, we have the power, and we have sufficient strength to defend the independence and sovereignty of our country. We can implement a set of policies, laws, and regulations to protect our nation's interests against foreign aggression.

This prompted me to think: It is possible that some people are treating the present open-door policy and the introduction of foreign investments, technologies, and facilities, including the importation of certain foreign goods, as a reenactment of previous imperialist economic invasion of China. I personally do not share this view. I think this confused idea is caused by people who see the influx of foreign investments and foreign goods and make superficial comparisons, but fail to distinguish the difference between the two situations.

One should know that in the past, foreign investment, facilities, and goods were forced into our country, backed by fast boats, powerful cannons, and coercive policies. At that time too, the old centers of Chinese political power were engaged in acts of national betrayal. Not only was the right to control customs tariffs lost, even the sovereignty of the whole country was at stake. How could there be any economic negotiations to speak of? But today the nature of our nation's political power is different, our national strength is different, and our international position is different. It is under these new conditions that we implement the open-door policy. How can

we compare this to the old China under economic seige by imperialists? Admittedly, there have been incidents where a small number of areas and units have inappropriately imported too many luxury consumption goods, and that has led to denunciations. But this is only an error in implementation. This is understandable. Besides, this problem has already been noted by the relevant authorities and they have already taken steps to correct the mistake. Therefore, the situation is entirely different from the foreign economic aggression suffered by China in the past.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE DISCUSSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Tian Kailin [3944 7030 2651]: "An Unacceptable '5 Percent'"]

[Text] According to our information, in a village somewhere, a certain CYL committee secretary is using a 100-point scale in the personal responsibility system in which league responsibilities are worth only 5 points. I was at first skeptical but this turned out to be a fact.

This village CYL's committee secretary is willing to be responsible for only 5 percent of the CYL work for the whole village. In other words, he spends only 5 percent of his energy on CYL work. Does the effort measure up to the importance of the task? Of course a person with good sense would know it is not the secretary's fault. It is probably because of the failure of the village party committee leader's guiding ideology.

Our party has always emphasized the work of the Young Communist League. The 12th National Congress of the CPC amended the party constitution, revising the section on "The Relationship Between the Party and the Communist Youth League" into a separate article. This clearly demonstrates that there is a special intimate relationship between the party and the league. The party is the organizer and leader of the Communist Youth League which in turn is the party's close assistant and dependable reserve. Hence, we can see that CYL work is an indispensible part of the party's tasks. Besides, one-quarter of our total population is made up of young people. They are the most enthusiastic and the most spirited force. They are the hope and the future of our cause. Whoever can rally, educate, and take control of the young will control the future. The matter greatly affects the future of the party and the country, so how can we treat it with this kind of "5 percent" guiding ideology? Perhaps some may say that one one-tenth of 1 percent of the people actually subscribes to the "5 percent" idea, but I wish none would subscribe to it.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON POLICY EDUCATION

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Policy Education as an Important Component of Ideological Politics"]

[Text] Reinforcing ideological-political work is a task repeatedly emphasized by the National Congress of the CPC. This is essential for building a spiritual civilization as well as a material civilization. Proper ideological-political work facilitates and preserves a stable, unified, active, and energetic political situation. Leaders at all levels must sufficiently recognize this fact.

To accomplish the task, one must emphasize communist ideological education and education in the four fundamental principles as the central components, and at the same time one must stress policy education as a major element. Specific policies are the operational criteria set by the party and the country for the purpose of facilitating the general political line of a historical period. Whether the people understand these policies and whether they strictly follow them will determine their success or failure. Only when the people understand these policies and understand the rationale behind these policies can idea and action be unified and the tasks be smoothly accomplished. Right now, our country is in a new era, the party and the country are trying to build a modernized, highly civilized, and highly democratic socialist nation, and therefore in recent years there have been significant revisions in our internal and external policies. These revisions not only will cause tremendous changes in our social and economic lives but will deeply involve people's ideologies, concepts, and habits. Specific policy education must keep pace with these changes so that the people can understand the significance of these revisions. We must emphasize the importance of this task and never assume that the people have understood and accepted the policies just because they have been broadcast in the media and published in the newspapers. We must understand that when policies are set for the good of the people, they must first understand then before then can consciously practice them. Here is where strong ideological-political work is needed; here is where refreshing, effective, and pleasing explanatory propaganda is needed. In the case of some major policy revisions, timely propaganda education is essential.

It is important to promote policy education not only among cadres but also among the public. In practice, the comrade leaders tend to emphasize the cadres and neglect the people; some even rely on the saying: "Leaders take care of the political lines and the people take care of the work." They feel that whether the people understand the policies is of no consequence. This is a one-sided view and should be changed. The party's and the nation's policies represent the basic benefits to the greatest number of people. Not only should policy education of the cadres be strengthened, but the people, including the workers, the farmers, and the students, are equally concerned with policies. They constantly pay attention to the specific contents and regulations of the policies and pay attention to the departments implementing these policies. Those who feel that strengthening the policy education of the people is not necessary are being unrealistic. Also, policy implementation must rely on the efforts of the cadres and the people. Without the enthusiasm of both the cadres and the people, policies cannot be properly implemented. This has been learned from years of experience and should never be forgotten.

Policy education should not simply be a matter of reading the newspapers or studying the documents, that is, playing the game of reiteration. Rather we must be concerned with the integration of the actual task and the people's ideology. We must relate education to the answers to questions raised by the people. Only in this way can we help the people better understand the spirit of the policies and achieve better results. Right now, we must consider the people's view on the present political and economic situation as well as their understanding of our country's independent and sovereign foreign policy and reforms and their understanding of the open-door policy. We should organize study groups, develop discussions, and conduct patient explanations. We hope that through education, the cadres and the people will better understand our party's general and specific policies and their implementation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and that they are instrumental in enriching the nation and the people and in establishing a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Even though we may have questions about implementing these general and specific policies, they are on the whole correct, and their results have been distinguished. We hope that through education, the people will further understand that our foreign policy is based on the scientific theories of Marxism and Maoism and is carried out with the good of the Chinese people and of all people in mind; it is based on long-term and comprehensive tactics and not momentary changes, nor will it be manipulated by others. That is why our socialist China has gained a reputation in the world, has won friends, and has maintained our own dignified image in international diplomacy. We believe that implementing this type of policy education will effectively raise the people's policy standard and ideological standard and give a strong impetus to the reform task and the four modernizations construction.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CONFERENCE TO PROPAGATE LEGAL SYSTEM EDUCATION

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Hu Weiqiang [5170 0251 1730]: "City Convenes Propaganda and Education Work Conference on Legal System"]

[Text] The Guangzhou Propaganda and Education Work Conference on the Legal System, jointly convened by the municipal committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, and the city government, concluded yesterday after 3 days. During the meeting, the spirit of the All-China and provincial propaganda and education work conference on the legal system was propagated. The conference discussed and made arrangements for the work of the basic dissemination of general information on the legal system among the citizens of the city over approximately a 5-year period.

Responsible persons of the standing committees of the provincial and municipal people's congresses, the municipal committee, and the city government--Xue Yan [6585 3543], Zhang Hanqing [1728 3352 7230], Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], Lai Dazhao [6351 2192 6389], Tang Guoliang [3282 0948 5328], Fang Shaoyi [2455 1421 6654], Liang Yiwen [4731 3015 2429], Fang Wenyu [2455 2429 3842], Chen Qiqi [7115 4860 4860], etc., as well as responsible persons from other relevant areas attended the conference.

Zhang Hanqing, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou party committee, spoke at the meeting, discussing four requirements concerned with the regularization and systematization of doing propaganda and education work on the legal system.

First, we must strengthen party leadership and earnestly emphasize the work of disseminating general information on the legal system as an important task. Apart from placing this work on the party committee's important daily agenda and apart from having the party committee secretary take the lead in studying law and in stressing the propagation of the legal system, party committees at all levels must especially at present handle well the following types of relationships: (1) the relationship between party rectification and the dissemination of general information on the legal system; (2) the relationship between economic reform and the work of disseminating general knowledge on the legal system; (3) the relationship between ideological and political education and the work of disseminating general knowledge on the legal

system; and (4) the relationship between the comprehensive admistering of social public order and the work of disseminating general knowledge on the legal system.

Second, we must bring out priorities and earnestly do well the dissemination work among cadres and young people. The targets for a citywide "dissemination of law" include workers, peasants, cadres, students, residents, military personnel, etc.; in all, this amounts to several million people. The work priority must be placed on cadres and young people. In the dissemination of general knowledge on the legal system, we must make the cadres, in particular the leading cadres, the priority. The principal method for disseminating general knowledge on the legal system to the cadres must be short-term training. The municipal committee decided that cadres at the level of bureau and above will be arranged in a unified manner by the party committees of the municipal organs and will receive rotational training in stages and in groups. The approach is to take self-study as the main effort and to combine it with the necessary assistance. They will undergo testing at the conclusion. With regard to cadres at the level of office and below and deputy xian personnel and above, responsibility for their training lies with responsible fronts and individual bureaus (organizational headquarters). In general, local units will organize dissemination for cadres. From here on, one of the conditions for testing, promoting, and utilizing cadres will be the conditions of the cadres' grasp of legal knowledge and whether or not they can handle affairs according to law. This is to be a requirement for the leading groups' "four modernizations." At the same time that we emphasize the dissemination work for cadres, we must do equally well with it for young people. At present, students in school in the city make up one-fifth of the city's population and one-third of the target groups to whom dissemination of general legal knowledge within the city is required. In accordance with the Central Committee's resolution, we should establish courses on the legal system from primary school through college, thus enabling them from the time they are small to acquire a rather reliable basic legal knowledge and to establish a concept of the legal system. Among young people and children, we must also start up some form of simplified education on general legal knowledge. Concerned departments must take the initiative in formulating regulations, cooperate with each other, and edit materials. Youth League organizations at all levels must take a a work priority the emphasis on legal system education for young people. They must coordinate with society as a whole in the work of disseminating general legal knowledge for young people.

Third, we must relate to reality, be careful about actual results, and unfold the work of disseminating general legal knowledge in a down-to-earth manner. Every unit must do well the preparatory work for the comprehensive dissemination of general legal knowledge: (1) emphasize the program; (2) emphasize the core cadres; (3) emphasize test points; (4) emphasize public opinion, and (5) vigorously propagate the importance and urgency of work on legal dissemination. We definitely must do the work in a down-to-earth manner and not just formalistically. We do not want to heat things up for a while and

then let them cool down. The work must be done in detail and solidly; it must be able to withstand inspection. We must guard against just going through the motions. The time period of approximately 5 years for the program of disseminating general legal knowledge in the city applies to the whole city. A region or a unit may concentrate its efforts somewhat, implement them in a shorter period, and strive to complete them ahead of schedule. In disseminating general legal knowledge, we must pay attention to social consequences. The effort must be organized, examined, and accepted in strict accordance with the standards defined by the city's "legal dissemination" program.

Fourth, every area must give the green light to the work of disseminating general legal knowledge and strive to furnish the necessary material guarantees. At present, work in every department and unit is very busy; many units want to expand their party rectification work. This requires planning and arranging our manpower needs and ensuring that the work of disseminating general legal knowledge proceeds smoothly. Disseminating general legal knowledge requires a certain amount of expense and appropriate equipment. Leaders at all levels and concerned departments should provide vigorous support. Since the work of disseminating general legal knowledge is a rather long-term affairs, concerned departments must make forecasts and bring this into line with planning. They must make the investment for this work part of the intellectual investment and, following the principle of economizing, exert themselves to come up with solutions.

In concluding, Zhang Hanqing said that the dissemination of general legal knowledge over 5 years is a glorious mission which history has given to us. On the foundation of a unified understanding, comrades at all levels of party organization in the city and in every department and unit should strive together, strengthen the leadership, and cooperate with every area. They should complete this huge "social project." They must make new contributions to our city's further development and reform and to speeding up progress in building the four modernizations and the country's long-term order and peace.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF PEASANT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

HK160857 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, while continuing to grasp general education, the province will extensively spread scientific and technological knowledge among young and middle-aged peasants, and will popularize education in junior agricultural technology among grassroots cadres and young peasants who have reached the cultural level of junior or senior middle school students. In addition, the province will develop in a planned way and step by step seconeary vocational and technical education among peasants to train 2 to 3 middle-level technical or management personnel for every village. This is a plan outlined by a responsible person of the provincial educational committee at the provincial conference on exchanging experiences in peasant vocational education which ended on 9 January.

Due to the importance attached by party and government leaders at all levels in the province to the matter and with the close cooperation of the departments concerned, peasant vocational education has developed rapidly in the province over the past few years. Secondary vocational and technical schools for peasants have been set up in 43 counties. About 85 percent of townships and more than 50 percent of villages in the province have set up peasant cultural and technical schools or classes. More than 1 million peasants are now attending the schools or classes.

The conference demanded that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, counties, townships, and villages, the latter two in particular, must treat developing peasant vocational and technical education, actively training technical and management personnel needed by rural areas, and swiftly upgrading the cultural, scientific, and technological level of peasants as an urgent task and must firmly grasp it. Various established peasant cultural and technical schools must be further consolidated and improved. Those townships and villages which have not yet set up schools must gradually set them up in 2 to 3 years. The courses offered and syllabuses must be suited to reality and correspond with local conditions.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADER TALKS ABOUT ROLE OF LEADING CADRES

HK190350 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In his recent speech at the enlarged meeting of the Xigaze Prefectural CPC Committee, Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out: The guiding ideology principles, and policies of our work and our target of struggle in the future have been determined. The decisive factor of guaranteeing the all-round implementation of all principles and policies and the realization of our target of struggle lies in our leading cadres at all levels. Therefore, he placed three hopes on leading cadres at all levels:

1. It is hoped that cadres at all levels will strengthen their devotion to the revolution and their sense of political responsibility. Comrade Dangzin said: The situation in the lack of devotion to work is relatively prevalent among our nationality cadres. There is a disparity between us and our fraternal nationalities. Some people are content with the present level and hold that it was passable in the past and that it will also be passable in future. Some people spend their time drinking wine and exchanging visiting cards and do not study and make progress. We cannot go on like this any longer. We must make contributions toward the future, destiny, and prosperity of our nationalities. We have the special policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee; the selfless assistance of all nationalities throughout the country with the comrades of the Han nationality as the head; industrious, brave, sincere, and honest people; and a brilliant and outstanding culture of long standing. So long as our cadres at all levels strengthen their devotion to their work and sense of responsibility, the future of Xizang will be brilliant and good.

2. Comrade Dangzin hopes that cadres at all levels would really strengthen ideological and political work. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and party's ideological and organizational building.

3. Comrade Dangzin hopes that cadres at all levels will really improve their workstyle, do more practical work for the masses, and help the masses get rich quickly. Comrade Dangzin pointed out: To fundamentally improve workstyle, it is necessary to thoroughly eliminate leftist influence and to change the past workstyle of giving instructions and orders and giving arbitrary and

impracticable directions without proceeding from realities. While advocating going deep into realities and the improvement of workstyle, we must vigorously carry out the practice of investigation and study, go deep into basic levels and realities, and exercise face-to-face leadership. If we want to help the masses get rich, we must really do practical work for them.

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CSO: 4005/401

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PLA CIRCULAR ON CORRECTING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK180323 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The Yunnan Military District CPC Committee has responded to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on rectifying organ work style, and recently issued a circular to all units on correcting unhealthy trends in the organs. The circular demanded that all units immediately take action to solve the existing problems and actively work for a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the army. The circular proposed a number of specific methods of improving certain existing malpractices in the leading organs of the PLA units:

1. Resolutely put a stop to the unhealthy trend of lavish receptions. When leaders and organ work groups go down to the units, they must eat meals consisting of four dishes and one soup and are not allowed to consume alcohol or to receive treatment in excess of the set standards. Violators of this rule in the units providing the reception will have the excess costs deducted from their salary, under the principle that the person who thought up the idea has to pay.

2. Correct the method of holding meetings. Messing arrangements for holding meetings must strictly follow the regulations. We must put a stop to buying and distributing various commodities under the pretext of holding meetings. At commendation meetings, persons who are not being commended are forbidden to accept awards or souvenirs. Violators will be held accountable.

3. Leaders at all levels and the comrades of the organs are strictly forbidden to take or accept indigenous products or other goods from the lower levels and the units.

4. Festival activities must be simple, with everyone drinking green tea. The practice of holding banquets, presenting gifts, and indulging in lavish eating and drinking are strictly forbidden.

5. Cars ordered by the provincial military district and some military subdistricts must be handed over to the hostels if they have already been paid for. If payment has not yet been made, the orders must be cancelled.

6. Strengthen unity within the organs and oppose individualism.

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CSO: 4005/401

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA CITY RETURNS GOODS, MATERIALS TO TEMPLES

HK110557 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] In the course of seriously implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, the Lhasa City CPC Committee and People's Government have taken the lead in thoroughly sorting out and returning goods and materials seized from temples. By this practical action they have strengthened common language with the personages of religious circles.

Since the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee was held, in the light of Xizang realities, the Lhasa City CPC Committee has regarded the resolute and all-round implementation of the party's policies toward religion as an important content of doing well in going further in negating the cultural revolution, in eliminating leftist ideological influence, and in straightening out the ideological line.

At the work conference of the city CPC Committee which was held not long ago, they first eliminated leftist ideological influence in religious issues and came to understand the long-term nature, complexity, and arduousness of religious problems. They enhanced their wareness of vigorously, prudently, and steadily doing religious work well.

The Lhasa City CPC Committee persists in doing what it says. After the conclusion of the work conference of the city CPC Committee, it immediately sent personnel to sort out and return the temples' seized goods and materials. This work of returning goods and materials seized began with the leadership organs. The city CPC Committee demanded: All goods and materials seized must be returned. Leading cadres must take the lead in returning the goods and materials seized by them.

Through self-inspection in all departments and inspection by special personnel, some 80 articles of temples which were seized have now been returned by the general offices of the city CPC Committee, the city People's Congress, and the city government. These articles will all be handed over to the city religion department which will then return them to the temples concerned.

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CSO: 4005/401

SOUTHWEST REGION

MINORITY ENROLLMENT IN YUNNAN SCHOOLS INCREASES

OW171704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Kunming, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--The number of ethnic minority students in Yunnan Province has grown by more than half a million since 1980 to 1,818,000, a provincial education official said here today.

The figure accounts for 29 percent of all youngsters attending schools and colleges in the southwest China province.

Yunnan has 24 ethnic minorities--more than any other province. About a third of its 32 million inhabitants belong to these minorities.

The official said 88 percent of the province's school-age children from the minorities had now been enrolled in schools.

The number of middle and primary school pupils from these ethnic groups now totalled 1,795,000--490,000 more than in 1980.

The number of minority students at technical secondary schools had increased from 9,000 to 13,000 over the same period.

And more than 10,000 Yunnan minority youngsters are now attending college.

The official said the province had spent nearly 100 million yuan on developing education for minority students in border areas and mountainous regions since 1980.

Yunnan now has 10 normal schools and two teacher training centers for ethnic minorities.

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CSO: 4000/140

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUANGMING RIBAO, SICHUAN HOLD FORUM ON LITERATURE

HK210825 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by special correspondent Wang Maoxiu [3769 5399 0208]: "Sichuan Chapter of Chinese Writers Association and QUANGMING RIBAO Literature and Art Department Hold Joint Forum on Literary Creation"]

[Text] On 21 December 1985 at a joint forum called by the Sichuan Chapter of the Chinese Writers Association and the Literature and Art Department of GUANGMING RIBAO, a number of Sichuan writers and commentators discussed the problem of how to enliven the work of creation, train new persons, and strive to play a still greater role in upholding the spirit of the party conference and building spiritual civilization. The participants held that "simultaneously with an effort to guarantee the freedom of writing, we must stress the socialist orientation and strengthen the sense of responsibility toward society." This, in their opinion, is an entirely correct proposition. It reflects the laws and features of literary creation and should enter into the consciousness of writers and artists.

Among those writers and commentators attending the forum were: Ai Wu, Ma Zhitu, Zhi Guang, Zhou Keqin, Liu Shahe, Hua Shi, Ding Longyan, Tang Datong, Chen Chaohong, Deng Yizhong, and so forth.

The forum was presided over by Ma Zhitu, chairman of the Sichuan Chapter of the Chinese Writers Association.

Zhou Keqin: Let me speak first. I have given little thought to that problem of "freedom of writing." Nor, in the past few years, have I felt any restraint on my freedom in writing. If there is a so-called "lack of freedom," it is that given a rich and colorful life and the complicated and various traits of figures, I have difficulty filling the bill as a qualified writer.

Given the existing realities of overall reform in rural and urban areas, a common problem facing people in writing is being short on both life and knowledge. In Sichuan, there is also the impact of "vulgar literature" on "solemn literature." Apart from the underlying factor of "money being put above everything else" here, it may be asked: What kind of staff have we produced? For a period of time, some works showed lack of social consciousness and trends toward deviation from reality in pursuit of a "sense of history"

as something hollow. Emphasis was put on promoting "refined literature" in an escape from the problems of modernization which concern the masses of people. Some works were too "aristocratic in tone." Some were too heavily "powdered or made up." Some were even replete with the aura of "hermits among mountain forests." They became stuff cherished or praised by only a small number of people in internal literature and art circles. It seemed to be quite a bustling scene in the literary world. But most of the readers were unresponsive. This of course provided a chance for "vulgar literature."

Ding Longyan: There now exist trends toward works which interfere with freedom of creation and which show disregard for social effects. Some novels devoid of a plot and supposedly capable of being "sensed but not explained in words" leave people puzzled. Works must first portray persons and their fate and use socialist thinking to educate and influence others. They must not only reflect social contradictions but also give people inspiration.

Zhou Keqin: The building of spiritual civilization must have what is far ahead in mind. We stress cultural consciousness and philosophical consciousness and the strengthening of the sense of history. But at the same time we cannot forget that this is promoted by a desire to reflect reality in a more profound way. Otherwise, we would one-sidedly and purposely write on the backward aspects of our nation and even concentrate on portraying only the follies, stupidities, and set habits of the peasants, without regard for what lies in the future. This does not [word indistinct] for the truth.

Ma Zhitu: This is the so-called "tracing roots," as is now the current practice. Some works are devoted to describing the "deep-rooted bad habits" of the Chinese. But Chinese people have many fine traits, such as bearing hardships, standing hard work, and an indomitable will. It is thanks to these traits that the Chinese nation has reached its current stage of development.

Liu Shahe: The so-called "tracing roots" was first put forth by American people. Having come from various sides, they now have a feeling of loneliness. Many people have asked: "Where do I come from after all?" This problem does not exist in our country. Everything in China, bright and dark, comes from its own "roots." We know everything about ourselves. What "The True Story of Ah Q" deals with is a kind of "roots." Lu Xun found it and threw it away. The Chinese nation's involvement in resistance against reactionaries at home and from abroad, with one fighter stepping into the breech of another who fell, in the past 100-odd years is also a kind of "roots." If you want to "trace roots" in a sweeping manner, what "roots" do you want to find? We should not let a sneeze from others infect us with a cold. We must face up to reality. Literature, generally speaking, is a reflection of real life. If you want to write something "diluted" [danhua 3225 0553], that is your business. But it is absurd to elevate it as theory.

Ai Wu: Freedom of writing is necessary. But we must put the state's future and the people's destiny first. Mr Lu Xun entered upon a literary career in a rage, only because he saw foreigners slaughtering Chinese and Chinese on the sidelines showing no reaction. He put the state's future and the people's destiny in the first place.

Hua Shi: Literary works in the past few years have been plentiful and colorful in regard to subject matter, variety, and style, with an enlightening effect on people. But the slogan of "getting deeply involved with life" has not been given adequate attention and has not been put forth in a resonant manner. To some people, the very mention of deep involvement with life seemed to be a kind of restraint, with the path to writing narrowed. They would rather confine themselves to the study, wielding their pen freely. All creative activities require you to live life intensely. The lack of life experience can do nothing to help produce good works, no matter how hard you work at tracing "roots" of any kind.

Deng Yizhong: "While guaranteeing freedom of writing, we must stress the socialist orientation and strengthen the sense of responsibility toward society." This idea fits in with the laws and features of writing and should enter into the writers' consciousness. The peculiar nature of writing calls for full freedom in writing. But the social nature of a given work also requires writing to be linked with the cause to promote social progress.

Zhi Quang: If a writer has no freedom of writing, he cannot give full play to his wisdom and talents. Producing good works. Meanwhile, we must also note that only by going among the people to learn from them and obtain rich material and inspiration can we win still greater freedom in writing and enhance our sense of responsibility toward society. In September 1985, we organized seven middle-aged and young writers to head for the border-defense frontline of Yunnan. On leaving, they showed at most the sentiment of excitement plus curiosity. But upon arriving at Laoshan, their feelings changed when placed at the point of the enemy's gun and brought in touch with many epic heroic deeds. Some people originally wrote on whatever they had seen and also fabricated things like a so-called "dragon gate formation." After their return, they vowed that "we will never again write works based on assumptions!" Some people originally pursued beauty purely in form. Only after this did tey feel strongly that "only life is great!" On their feelings in front of a cemetery of revolutionary martyrs, some people said with emotion: "Everyone of us young writers should come over here spending a little time and doing a little thinking!" For that matter, Comrade Sha Ting said: "Organizing them to do so would benefit them all their lives!"

Ma Zhitu: What everyone said has fully reflected the views of Sichuan writers on existing problems in literature and art circles. Our country is advancing amidst reform. New phenomena and new problems appearing in reform are inevitably reflected in literature. We should first solve the problem of commercialization of literature, or poisoning from "vulgar literature." Problems related to "solemn literature" appear in the process of exploration. Some of them have to do with what is correct and have only not been understood by people. Some concern what is wrong, producing ill effects. As far as this is concerned, we must provide guidance and steer the writers concerned to the stream of life. The most important thing is to uphold the fundamental things that we should uphold. We are socialist builders. In writing, we must ponder what effects our works are likely to have on the state's future and the people's destiny. The effects mean social results. We must put great emphasis on deep involvement with life and the study of Marxism. With a grasp of Marxism, we can still better observe people and observe life and produce really good works while being deeply involved with life.

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CSO: 4005/401

NORTH REGION

MEETING ON DEPARTMENTS TRANSFER TO LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

SK070605 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] "Turning over district and county People's Armed Forces departments to local administration is a necessity in streamlining and reorganizing the army. It can also enable the work of militia and reserve service to combine more closely with economic construction. Local comrades should carry out this work successfully in line with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission." These remarks represented a demand put forward by Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, at a 14 December meeting of first secretaries of CPC Committees of district and county People's Armed Forces departments sponsored by the Tianjin Garrison District.

Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, and Nie Bichu, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting.

Even after the enlarged conference of the military commission had decided on transferring county and city People's Armed Forces departments to local administration, the masses of cadres of People's Armed Forces departments have not become lax in their thinking, workstyle, and work enthusiasm, and a great number of good people and good deeds characterized by submitting individual interests to the interests of the revolution have emerged. At the meeting, Lan Baojing, political commissar of the Tianjin Garrison District, urged the participants to offer ideas in order to carry out this work better.

Li Ruihuan said in his speech: When the army is streamlined, the building of reserve forces should be all the more strengthened. During the past 2 years, People's Armed Forces departments in our municipality have blazed new trails in organizing and mobilizing militiamen to participate in the building of the two civilizations. For instance, militiamen played an important role in the construction of key projects, such as the Luan He water diversion project, construction of the central circle road, and the gasification project. After turning over People's Armed Forces departments to local administration, we should continue to give play to the role of militiamen in economic construction, in particular the construction of key projects, as we did in the past so that militiamen can truly become a backbone in economic construction. Both military and local departments should continuously explore new ways for this.

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CSO: 4005/385

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SECRETARY SPEAKS AT RALLY OF UNITED FRONT DEPARTMENTS

SK080511 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 24 December major forces of Beijing's united front departments of various circles gathered to review their outstanding achievements in promoting the socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the capital, and to exchange their advanced experiences.

A total of 340 advanced persons and 22 advanced collectives who distinguished themselves in serving the four modernizations were commended at the day's rally of advanced collectives and individuals of the united front departments. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, attended to extend congratulations. In appraising the work of the united front departments, he pointed out: Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we have restored and carried forward fine traditions and workstyles over the past few years, and have thus brought about a brand-new situation in the united front work, and accumulated rich experiences. The various fields of the united front departments have become an important force to rely on in developing socialist construction.

Li Ximing said: The advanced deeds of the participants relfect their high patriotic enthusiasm, their dedication to socialist construction, and their noble character of serving the people wholeheartedly. Such a spirit and moral character should be increasingly developed on all fronts of the municipality. They should be regarded as an impetus and a solid foundation for the four modernizations drive because the decadent idea of placing money above everything else will not hold its ground. In the future, we should further implement the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," and of "showing utter devotion to and sharing weal and woe with each other," and consolidate and develop the close cooperation between the communist party and personages of various democratic parties and those without party affiliation. In conclusion, he said: Let us work in unison to strive to promote the two civilizations of the capital, to reunify the motherland, and to develop China.

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CSO: 4005/385

NORTH REGION

ARTICLE ON ENGELS' STRATEGY OF PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

HK190829 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 85 p 8

[Article on Yang Qilin: "A General, Complete, and Accurate Understanding of Engels' Ideas Concerning the Strategy of Proletarian Revolution -- Rereading 'Introduction to K Marx's 'Class Struggle in France 1848-1850"'"]

[Text] November 28 this year was the 165th anniversary of the birth of Engels, the teacher of proletarian revolution. At this time, we are even more touched when we reread Engels' last article "Introduction to K Marx's 'Class Struggle in France 1848-1850'" (hereinafter called "introduction") which Engels wrote in 1895. That article is of great significance for us in generally, completely, and accurately understanding Engels' ideas concerning the strategy of proletarian revolution.

From the 1840's to 1870's, when Marx and Engels expounded on the way the proletariat was to seize state power, they laid particular stress on the important role of violent revolution. At the same time, in some of their theses they time and again mentioned the method of nonviolent struggle. Since the 1870's, capitalism in Europe and America has entered a stage of peaceful development. Engels followed the development and changes in the situation and further probed the strategy of proletarian revolution. In many of his articles and letters, in particular in his "Introduction to K Marx's 'Class Struggle in France 1848-1850'" he focused on expounding on some of his views and tentative ideas on the proletariat using peaceful means to seize state power. In my opinion, what spurred Engels to further probe the strategy of proletarian revolution in his later years was the following:

1. There was a change in historical conditions. As the center of the European revolution moved from France to Germany, Engles focused more on Germany in his study of the strategy of proletarian struggle. In the early 1870's, the unification of Germany was realized. This promoted the rapid development of capitalism. In less than 30 years, Germany developed from a backward agricultural state into an advanced industrial state. This change would inevitably have an impact on the revolutionary struggle of the German proletariat. Engels analyzed some of the changes that were unfavorable to the struggle of the proletariat: The unprecedented improvement in weapons; the great length, straightness, and width of the

2. The proletariat had to make full use of the means of carrying out legal struggles under peaceful conditions, rouse the masses, and expand and strengthen its ranks. It has to resist any provocation by the ruling class and refrain from rushing into an uprising at the wrong time and wrong place.

3. The proletariat had to win support from most of the peasants and troops and thus obtain an overwhelming ascendancy over the reactionary rule. Then the proletariat will be able to seize the state power relatively smoothly with a smaller loss of life, or even peacefully.

From these tentative ideas, we can see that, in the 1980's, as Engels realized that the possibility of the proletariat obtaining the state power by peaceful means had become greater than before, he considered the problem of how this possibility could be turned into reality. However, in putting forward these tentative ideas, Engels had not given up or negated the use of weapons. Engels opposed the ultraleftist "young faction" in the party in Germany who blindly upheld the use of violence, disregarding the situation, time, and place. He warned the people against being so muddle headed as to be led by those party factions at their discretion into street fights and thus staking everything on a single throw when there was no need to do so. He resolutely protested against Karl Liebknecht, who distorted his views and described him as a "worshiper of peaceful means under all circumstances" and who excerpted the "Introduction" in such a way as to turn it into "something that defends his nonviolence strategy that upholds peaceful struggle under all circumstances." (Ibid, Vol 39, p 436) He time and again expressed the view that the proletariat had to adopt the means of legal struggle and that in doing so the proletariat must "regard the enemy also carrying out its activities within the scope allowed by law as a precondition" (Ibid, Vol 22, p 901), otherwise the chief task for the proletariat was to arm itself.

In the 1890's, Engels put forward the tentative idea about the possibility of the proletariat seizing state power by peaceful means, but he did not think that this possibility had already been turned into reality; even less did he regard peaceful means as the only way for the proletariat in all countries to seize state power. On the contrary, Engels thought that when the proletariat carried out its final battle, it "must decide in the light of local conditions and must let those who are personally in the center of the struggle decide" what means to adopt in the struggle. Engels always stressed that "Marx's entire world outlook is not a doctrine but is a method. It does not provide ready-made doctrines but is the starting point for making further research and provides methods to be used for that research." (Ibid, Vol 39, p 406) Engels not only persisted in applying the dialectic and materialist viewpoints in observing and analyzing the conditions and progress of the proletarian revolutionary movement, but required and believed that the proletariat in all countries would be able to learn and sum up their experience in their actual revolutionary struggle. Today there have been tremendous changes in the human society as a whole and in the international situation, and there will continue to be changes. Science and technology have been developing by leaps and bounds and the

streets of the newly built urban areas, which enabled new guns and artillery to play their role fully and effectively; and the increase in the capacity of railway transport, which enabled a quick and sharp increase in the number of urban garissons in a short time. Therefore, Engels pointed out that the proletariat could no longer use the street fighting used in 1848, and that the development of history had already "entirely changed the conditions for the proletariat to carry out its struggle." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 22, p 595).

On the other hand, when Engels reprinted his "Conditions of the English Working Class" in 1982, Engels pointed out that, when capitalism had achieved tremendous development and when the bourgeoisie had defeated its rivals in fierce competition, in order to more permanently and effectively exploit more surplus value from workers, it would make some limited concessions and compromises to accommodate some demands of the workers. In the 1880's, Germany's First Chancellor Bismarck put forward bills about diseases and individual accident insurance. In the 1890's Ka-pu-li-wei [0595 2528 6849 4850] adopted the so-called "new policies." All this served the same purpose. To counter the ruling classes' "let them eat cake policy" under the new situation, it was necessary for the German proletariat and other political parties to change the strategy of their struggle.

2. The capitalist state had provided the proletariat with certain conditions and positions that it could use. In summing up the experience of the French bourgeois revolution in 1848, Marx pointed out that the bourgeois republic was the only political form in which the proletariat could conduct a final battle with the bourgeoisie. In his "Introduction," Engels clearly pointed out: "In the state organs by which the bourgeoisie organizes its rule, there are also many things that the working class can use to fight these state organs." (Ibid, Vol 22, p 603) From this we can see that, in a bourgeois republic, the proletariat should fully use the conditions and sites of the borugeois republic its struggle against the bourgeoisie, and thus serve its own interests. The German proletariat used the freedom of meeting, association, and publication stipulated by the bourgeois constitution to temper itself ideologically and politically and enlarge its influence. It also fully applied its power of general elections to develop its struggle in the parliament and win tremendous victories. By so doing, it showed to the proletariat in other countries how the proletariat had to use its power of general elections as the most fierce weapon of legal struggle.

The strength and influence of the proletariat had grown rapidly. The German workers movement began to develop relatively late, but the theory of scientific socialism gradually exerted a relatively early and great influence on this movement. Therefore, the workers paid more attention to politics and had a relatively greater revolutionary consciousness and class consciousness in carrying out their workers movement. In particular, the movement was under the leadership of a strong social democratic party; therefore, it grew quickly. By the 1890's, it had not

only become a deterrent force at home, but also ranked in the forefront in the international proletarian movement.

German peasants had their own characteristics. As German capitalism began its development relatively late, in order to scramble for market share in the world with the old industrial powers that had developed relatively early, Germany adopted the system of protective tariffs and the policy of dumping its goods abroad. That resulted in the system of protective tariffs, causing peasants to suffer more serious exploitation, and the policy of dumping goods enabled rural family handicraft industries to widely develop. This drew rural areas one by one into the modern industrial movement and made it relatively easy for those industrial peasants to accept socialism. Therefore, the workers movement was able to develop throughout the country.

Engels also analyzed the situation of the German troops. In 1891, Engels held that there was already one-fifth of the soldiers who sided with the proletariat, that in a few years the number would rise to one-third, and that by 1990, as "German troops will be increasingly infected by socialism" (Ibid, p 291), those troops that were previously particularly filled with Prussian spirit would mostly become socialist troops. "That means that the end of the old world is not far away." (Ibid, p 215)

In view of the above reality, in his "Introduction," Engels, time and again, stressed that the proletarian revolution "has already become a revolution that is not carried out for the interests of a minority of people, but one that is carried out for the actual interests of the majority of the people." (Ibid, p 597) Marx and Engels had expounded on this viewpoint long before, but the practice of revolution enabled them to further enrich the contents of this viewpoint in theory. The upsurge of the workers in Paris in June 1848 and the Paris Commune in 1871 were revolutions in the interests of the majority of the people, but that majority of people still lacked awareness and consciousness. The sudden attack that they conducted under the leadership of a small number of aware people failed to succeed. Therefore, Engels pointed out: "Whenever the problem is to completely reform a social system, the masses must participate in the struggle themselves and they must know themselves why they are carrying out the struggle and why they are shedding blood and dying." (Ibid, p 607)

Precisely on the basis of the reality at that time and on the basis of scientific revolutionary theory, Engels put forward some new tentative ideas on the strategy of proletarian revolution in the 1890's. Those ideas can be summed up as follows:

1. As the situation developed and conditions changed, the proletarian revolution no longer had to adopt the strategy of street fighting and upsurge as it did in 1848.

people in all countries have gained many new experiences in their struggle for democracy and socialism. The vital and complicated struggle in raality requies us to conscientiously study new problems and sum up our new experience in our actual struggle on the basis of correctly mastering the principles of the theory of scientific socliaism. It also requires us to continue to probe new revolutionary strategies and new forms of struggle as human society develops. Engels' revolutionary spirit in continuously blazing new trails and his scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts makes us deeply realize the great vitality of dialectic and historical materialism. We should deepen our study of dialectic and historical materialism in the process of carrying out our country's great reform of the four socialist modernizations and in observing the tremendouc changes in the international situation. We should also continue to enrich its contents and develop it through our new revolutionary practice.

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CSO: 4005/386

NORTH REGION

PRC PAPER ON ENGELS' REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

HK240611 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Xin Zhongqin [6580 0112 0530]: "On the 'Changeability' and 'Unchangeableness' of Revolutionary Strategy"]

[Text] Engels' strategic concept, proposed in 1895 in his preface to Karl Marx's "The Class Struggle in France Between 1894 and 1850," caught universal attention at the time of socialists in various countries. Even today, it still gives rise to heated debate. A popular saying is that Engels in his later years gave up the revolutionary strategy which he had formulated jointly with Marx. Was this really a fact? Absolutely not. This has given [word indistinct] to Engel's dialectical concept of starting from realities when drawing up revolutionary strategy. Regarding proletarian revolutionaries, there is the problem of correctly understanding the "changeability" and "unchangeableness" of revolutionary strategy.

What is strategy? A popular explanation in the past was: Strategy is that which stipulates the line of action for the proletariat, in a comparatively short period of time, and is related to the forms of struggle and organization of the proletariat. However, in the works of Marx and Engels, strategy involved a much wider scope. Often it was referred to as the principle and program for the proletariat to prepare its forces for conducting "future struggle" in an entire and long period of time. It was not confined to stipulations for a specific form and way of struggle. In his later years, Engels time and again pointed out to socialists in various European countries and the United States, that since 1848, the strategy which had brought socialists extraordinarily great accomplishments was the strategy he and Marx had drawn up in "Manifesto of the Communist Party." "In the various stages of development through which the struggle of the working class against the bouregoisie has to pass, always and everywhere they represent the interests of the movement as a whole...communists fight for the attainment of immediate aims, for the enforcement of the momentary interests of the working class. But in the movement of the present, they also represent and take care of the future of that movement." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, pp 264, 284) He regarded this strategy as "one of a great objective that should never be neglected," and expounted it as follows: "Socialists should take an active part in every stage in the development of the struggle bptween the two classes. Moreover, they should not for a moment forget

that these stages are but major steps leading to the great objective. This objective is: The seizing of political power by the proletariat as a means to transform society" ["Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, pp 289-290]

Then, can this strategy be given up or was it given up by our revolutionary teachers? Engels gave a definite, negative answer. He said: "Never has any other strategic program been proved like this one. It was first proposed on the eve of a revolution, and it has stood the test of that revolution. Since then, if any workers' political party has deviated from this strategic program, it has been punished for it. Now, after almost 4 decades, it has become criterion for all resolute and conscious workers' political parties, from Madrid to Petersburg" (Ibid, p 177) This explicitly points out that Marx and Engels, and all those socialists who had fought side by side with them, had always observed this strategic program, which is a universal criterion for all revolutionary workers' political parties. Persistence in, or deviation from, this strategic program is by no means a negligible affair, because it means the success or failure of the cause of struggle. Therefore, the view that Engels in his later years gave up the revolutionary strategy which he and Marx had formulated is erroneous.

However, Engels pointed out again that the practical implementation of this strategic program should at any time and any place depend upon the prevailing historical conditions. In order to fulfill the proletariat seizing political power, the methods and means of struggle should be varied and changeable. He said: "It is regrettable that some people always want to adopt the same strategy, which is suitable only to a certain period of time, in order to make things easy and to save themselves work. In fact, our strategy did not fall from the sky, but was formulated and based on constantly changing conditions." He believed that, concerning a revolutionary, all means capable of fulfilling the objective are useful, whether they be the harshest or seem to be the gentlest. Of course, there is a prerequisite, namely, we should not depart from the objective of the proletariat seizing political power. Thus, in strategy, there is the aspect of "unchangeableness" as well as the one of "changeability." It is not scientific to say in general that the strategy is not liable to "changes," or vice versa.

In his remaining years, Engels continuously waged struggles against all kinds of erroneous trends, while expounding proletarian revolutionary theory and strategic concepts. He opposed giving up the principle of revolutionary political parties to suit temporary needs. For instance, when criticizing some leading members of the German Social Democrats for mistakenly interpreting peaceful congressional struggle as giving up the use of force and the right to revolution, he pointed out: "If you advocate giving up the use of force absolutely, you will never benefit from it. Nobody will believe in the concept, neither will any political party of any country go so far as to abandon the right to take up weapons to fight against illegal acts" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 39, p 401) Again, in the preface he said: "Our foreign comrades will never give up their own right

to revolution for this concept. We must know that the right to revolution is the sole genuine 'historical right'" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 22, p 608) At the same time, he opposed ossified attitudes on issues concerning strategy, and the refusal to give up outmoded things. With foresight he pointed out that socialists should not be confined to an immutable form of struggle; and new forms and means of struggle would keep emerging in the future, which has given profound expression to Engels' concept of dialectical materialism.

Exactly 90 years have passed since the publication of the "preface." Important changes have taken place in the international situation; new sciences and technologies have rapidly developed; and new experiences in the strive for democracy and socialism have emerged one after another, causing the revolutionary theory and the strategy for struggle to face new and more severe tests than at any other time in the past. Socialists of all countries should study the new problems emerging under the new situation, and draw fresh experiences from the revolutionary practice of the masses. They should base themselves on the basic strategic principle Marx and Engels stipulated, and explore new revolutionary strategy with initiative. This includes the exploration of new forms of struggle unknown to past revolutionaries, as well as the creative implementation of the strategic principle which classical Marxist writers have long expounded. Beyond doubt, it is essential to restudy the brilliant writing of Engels at this critical moment of history, and to study his revolutionary spirit of continuously creating new things and his scientific attitude of starting from realities.

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NORTH REGION

CUI NAIFU, COMFORT GROUP VISIT GUANGXI'S FAKASHAN

OW021425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 2 Jan 86

["Newsletter" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ai Sheng and XINHUA Reporter Lin Ning entitled" "New Year's Errand -- Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu Visits Fakashan"]

[Text] Nanning, 2 Jan (XINHUA) -- On New Year's Day, Minister Cui Naifu led a comfort group formed by members of the Ministry of Civil Affairs to the border defense units in Guangxi. Upon arrival at the verdant Fakashan on the festival day, the comfort group extended the people's regards and the motherland's love to fighters who have persisted in guarding the strongholds on the border.

Accompanied by Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and leading comrades of the various defense units, Minister Cui Naifu and Vice Minister Wang Chen ascended the circuitous entrenchment works along the mountain ridge and arrived at a forward position where they extended new year's greetings to the cadres and fighters. Liang Tianhu, a fighting hero and a deputy regimental commander, reported to the comfort group on battles fought on Fakashan and on construction of defense works on the mountain. He said: In a battle in May 1981, the Vietnamese troops lobbed over 40,000 rounds of artillery shells on the mountain top with a circumference of less than several hundred meters. The earth on the mountain top was overturned several times. You can easily find five or six shell fragments in a handful of soil here. After the battle, the fighters guarded the mountain stronghold day and night and rebuilt the blood-soaked piece of land with their bare hands. They planted the entrenchment works tunnel entrances, and mountain slope with pine, fir, and fruit trees. Now the area is covered with green vegetation and is full of life.

Cui Naifu, Yang Chen, and Chen Huiguang entered a company culture room. A plaque with an inscription by Comrade Hy Yaobang "Heroes of Fakahsan" was on the wall facing the entrance. Bouquets of wild flowers which the fighters had gathered from the mountain were on the windowsill. Articles of comfort mailed from across the motherland were on display in a glass cabinet standing by the wall. Cui Naifu kindly asked the fighters surrounding him about their livelihood and families. He turned a box of

Guixiang nuts, a special product of Tianjin, over to Chen Jinliang, leader of Platoon No 2 of Company No 1. A certain individual business household called "Kernel Zhang" in Tianjin had sent the nuts to fighters guarding the frontier. Upon hearing that the comfort group was going to the frontier, Zhang Yifeng, nicknamed "Kernel Zhang," made 400 jin a sweet-scented osmanthus nuts without taking a single cent. He entrusted the Ministry of Civil Affairs with delivering them to the commanders and fighers guarding the border as a token of his good will. Prior to the comfort group's departure, the responsible persons of the civil affairs departments of 13 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions also presented their native products to the fighters.

Cui Naifu told the fighters: Even though Fakashan and Beijing are separated by thousands of mountains and tens of thousands of rivers, the hearts of the people of the motherland are with the hearts of the fighters guarding the frontier. He wrote the following words: "A Crouching Tiger on Fakas Awed the Southern Frontier." He then presented a banner to the company. Deeply touched, company leader Li Tuxiang said: The fighters in Fakashan will surely repay the kindness of the party and the people with fresh achievements in fighting the enemy and defending the border so that the people of the motherland can set their minds at ease.

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NORTH REGION

LEADERS MOURN PASSING OF VETERAN CADRE

OW262108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- Comrade Hao Zhongshi, an outstanding CPC cember, former member of the leading party group of the Ministry of Agriculture, vice minister of agriculture, and member of the CPPCC National Committee, died of illness on 11 December 1985 in Beijing. A ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Hao Zhongshi's remains was held today in the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries' auditorium.

Wreaths were received from leading comrades, including Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, and Wang Renzhong, as well as the CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the General Office of the State Council, the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, and other leading party and government organs.

Amid the strains of solemn music, Wang Zhen, Duan Junyi and responsible persons from the departments concerned paid last respects to Comrade Hao Zhongshi's remains.

A native of Peixian County, Jiangsu Province, Hao Zhongshi was born in 1911. In 1932 while studying at China University, Beijing, he joined the "Great Anti-Imperialist Alliance," plunged into the revolution, and actively engaged in the patriotic students' movement against imperialism and the Kuomintang's reactionary rule. In 1937 he joined the CPC.

In the "Great Cultural Revolution" Comrade Hao Zhongshi was persecuted, but he resolutely boycotted and struggled against the perverse acts of the "Gang of Four." He firmly supported the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and took the initiative to maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically.

A loyal and faithful communist fighter, Hao Zhongshi dedicated all his energies to the lofty cause of communism during his revolutionary career of more than half a century. He worked vigorously, was conscientious and responsible, observed discipline, and gave no thought to personal

losses and gains. He was openhearted, displayed a spirit of self-criticism, lived a plain life, united with comrades, and preserved and carried forward the party's fine traditions. Because of this, he was respected by the broad masses of staff members and workers.

After the ceremony, Comrade Hao Zhongshi's remains were cremated, and the ashes were placed in the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

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TIANJIN'S TAN SHAOWEN ON EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS

SK060230 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, at the Tianjin Municipal Educational Work Conference on 1 December: "Conscientiously Implement the Central Decision on Educational Reform and Strive To Build Tianjin Into an Educationally Advanced City"]

[Text] The municipal CPC Committee and government have prepared for a long time for the convocation of this municipal educational work conference. This conference is not only a major event on our municipal educational front but is also a major event for the whole municipality. The main task of this conference is to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reforming the Educational Structure," to unify thinking, to persist in reform, to study ways to work out plans and measures of reforming and developing our municipal educational undertakings, to extensively and deeply mobilize the strength of the whole party and society, and to strive to build Tianjin into an educationally advanced city.

Correctly Understand the Situation on the Educational Front

While analyzing our country's current situation, the National Conference of Party Delegates pointed out that the nearly 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been one of the best periods of crucial importance since the founding of the PRC. Politically, we have witnessed the longest period of stability and a developing situation of stability and unity. Economically, we have basically fulfilled the task of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation of the state, and witnessed sustained, steady, and coordinated development in the national economy as well as good prospects of a benign cycle. The educational front has also witnessed a good situation rarely seen in history. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee worked out a series of new theses ad policies through bringing order out of chaos in terms of the guiding ideology. The 12th National Congress considered education as one of the major strategic tasks in socialist modernization construction. Last week the CPC Central Committee and the State Council held a national educational work conference and formulated a "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on

Reforming the Educational Structure," thus defining a clear direction for reforming and developing our country's education and mapping out a blueprint in this regard. Our country's second revolution serves as a profound background for the development of educational undertakings. Reform and opening to the outside world have set new demands on education and provided good conditions for educational development. In our country, we have never before experienced such a thirst for knowledge and talented personnel. Each and every educational worker has vast prospects for rendering a service to the country and displaying his ability. Our country's educational undertakings have already entered a new stage of prosperity and development.

The situation on the Tianjin municipal educational front is also good, mainly manifested in the following fields:

1) New changes are taking place in our concepts with regard to the understanding of education.

In line with the directives and demands of the central authorities the municipal CPC Committee and government have strengthened leaders over educational work, further recognized the role and status of education, fostered the basic guidelines that "education must serve socialist construction and that socialist construction must also depend on education," further comprehended the great significance of reforming the educational structure, the principles and policies, and the targets and demands, and enhanced their sense of responsibility and urgency in attending to reform and developing education. The leading cadres at all levels throughout the municipality, through studying the theses of the central leading comrades on respecting talented personnel and paying attention to education as well as the principles and policies of the central authorities on educational work, have gradually overcome the ideology of looking down on talented personnel and education and have begun to come into contact with education, and to understand and recognize it in the course of caring for and supporting education, and doing good things for education. Many comrades have begun to understand the importance of education instead of knowing nothing about it. Some leading cadres have said that education is the basis for making the country prosperous and a principle making the country strong, and that if we fail to grasp education we will be held responsible in history. Some leading comrades of enterprises have held that education is a base for intellectual development and a source for achieving economic results, and that if they fail to pay attention to education, it will be impossible for them to become modern entrepreneurs Showing concern for and supporting education open up channels for developing education and ways for cultivating talented persons for enterprises. Some comrades have fostered the new idea that educational development is an overall job for the departments and not for a certain department only. Some comrades have eliminated their old idea of "developing industry first agriculture second, finance and trade third, and then grasping culture and education," and have fostered the new idea that we must closely rely on education to conduct economic construction. Some comrades have fostered the new idea

that we may gain the greatest returns from investing in education by eliminating their old idea of regarding education as a type of waste. Some comrades have fostered the new idea of making education serve socialist construction by eliminating their old idea of "judging education as it stands." This is a key ideological basis for achieving the reform of the educational system and accelerating the development of educational undertakings.

2) Leaders at all levels have made efforts to grasp education as they have done in economic work.

In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call on "uttering fewer idle words and doing more solid work," responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government have personally engaged in investigation and study, organized relevant departments to discuss and conclude problems, and firmly attended to the development of education. Under the situation in which the state strictly controls the scale of investment in fixed assets and the municipality suffers a strain on financial resources, they have tried every possible means to find money for educational undertakings. In 6 months' time they have studied and solved a number of practical problems relating to many fields. For instance, the first stage of the project for building a new schoolhouse for the municipal college of science and engineering was arranged for in the municipality's plan for key construction projects. The construction of the project has started and will be completed next year with an investment of 33.6 million yuan. The construction of a teachers' university and a college of finance and economics has been accelerated. The municipality has a plan for appropriating 7.7 million yuan of funds to repair 18 unsafe primary and middle schoolhouses this year and next. Next year, the municipality will appropriate 10 million yuan of additional funds to build 10 new primary schools. The municipal government has vacated 73,000 square meters of living quarters, and the units have contributed over 30,000 square meters of houses to help some primary and middle school teachers to solve their housing problems. Staff members and workers throughout the municipality have contributed 3 million yuan of funds, and the municipal government has allocated 1 million yuan of funds for educational award use. The municipality has also decided to build an educational and scientific research institution, to expand the construction of homes for teachers and of teachers' convalescent homes. The municipal government has set up a temporary office for improving the support work of the institutions of higher learning. The office has begun to study ways for solving the existing difficulties and problems in the supplies of grain, coal, electricity, nonstaple food, vegetables, and other goods. All districts, counties, and bureaus have taken various measures for enthusiastically improving the conditions for running schools and for solving some of the teachers' working and living problems.

3) An unprecedented situation has emerged in that all professions and trades show concern for and support education.

Last year, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government launched activities to arouse enthusiasm in all fields to improve the rural primary and middle schoolhouses. The municipality collected 42.3 million yuan of funds (of which 6.24 million yuan of funds were allocated by the municipality) in 7 months to repair or build 430,000 square meters of schoolhouses and to add or repair over 130,000 sets of desks and chairs. The municipality has basically reached the target of having no unsafe schoolhouses, and having enough classrooms, desks and chairs. By the end of last November, the municipality has collected 26.77 million yuan to continue to repair schoolhouses and to add books, materials, instruments, equipment, and teaching aids. Our municipality has made the most notable improvements in rural schools since the founding of the PRC. Since the convening of the national educational conference, all circles and all enterprises and establishments have enthusiatically gone into action to do good and real deeds for schools and teachers in response to the call of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government to show concern for and support education. On the occasion of marking the first Teachers' Day of our nation, an upsurge in showing concern for and supporting education and showing respect to teachers and education has emerged in the entire society. To date, 845 enterprises and establishments have established contacts with 255 middle schools and 390 primary schools in urban areas in order to support them. According to incomplete statistics compiled during the last 4 months, enterprises and establishments donated funds to schools, helped repair school buildings, supported them with instruments and equipment, sent them pictures, books, and other materials, built and painted their classrooms, leveled playgrounds, renovated their lavatories into water closet-type ones, helped them dredge drainage and water supply pipes, and built dining rooms, bicycle sheds, shower rooms, and nursing rooms for them. This amounted to more than 10 million yuan Renminbi. In this way, they helped the primary and middle schools in urban areas solve many practical problems.

4) The educational structure has been readjusted initially and has begun to take to the road of coordinated development.

Since 1983, we have conducted many investigations and studies while correcting our guiding ideology for running schools and improving the quality of education, and have readjusted the education structure, regarding educational organs of various categories at various levels as an interrelated and complete educational system. Through our efforts of 2 to 3 years, the structure of the schools of various categories at various levels of the municipality has become more rational, a trend of coordinated development has emerged, and educational quality has improved remarkably. As far as elementary education is concerned, our municipality made primary school education universal in rural areas in 1984. Enrollment and attendance rates were both higher than 98 percent, and the rate of qualified students increased from 50 percent before 1978 to more than 95 percent. In this way, the municipality became the second locality to make primary school education universal. In urban areas, middle school education was universal, and the rate of qualified students rose from 32 percent in 1981 to 65 percent.

Graduation rate of senior middle schools also rose every year. Compared with last year, it increased by 29 percent this year. In the field of secondary vocational and technical education, the number of vocational schools and agricultural and vocational middle schools has reached 170 with 29,000 students. The number of full-time secondary specialized schools has reached 66, and that of skilled worker schools 120. The ratio of junior middle school graduates entering senior middle schools to those entering secondary specialized schools, secondary technical schools and vocational schools was changed from 8 to 1 in 1983 to 1.8 to 1 this year in rural areas, and from 2 to 1 in 1983 to 0.8 to 1 this year in urban areas. In the next 2 to 3 years, secondary vocational and technical schools of various categories may provide to society 14,000 graduates every year (some 30,000 graduates may be provided every year after 1988), achieving an initial alleviation of the contradiction in the social need for middle-grade technical personnel and managerial personnel. Thanks to the rapid development in the secondary vocational and technical education, the ratio of the students applying to enter higher educational schools to those admitted declined from 10 to 1 several years ago to 3 to 1, thus changing the past phenomenon in which "thousands upon thousands of senior middle school graduates try to cross a single-long bridge." In the field of higher education, specialities of some colleges and universities were readjusted to suit the needs in economic and social development, increasing the proportion of the students of colleges for professional training, establishing the specialities which had not been set up or which could not satisfy needs, and strengthened the training of specialized personnel in financial and economic, managerial, applied arts, law, construction, and light industrial fields. In the scientific research of higher educational institutes, they strengthened the research in application and development while paying attention to the research in basic theories, thus further linking education, scientific research, and production. During the past 3 years or so, more than 3,000 teachers participated in the municipal scientific and technical research, completing 172 research projects assigned by the state and the municipality, of which 21 won state and local awards. More than 400 teachers joined in a campaign participated in by personnel of five fields, and some 260 teachers took part in the municipal investigations and study of some social scientific tasks and wrote more than 40 articles. Giving play to their advantage in knowledge, science, and technology, various schools also made certain contributions to urban construction, technical transformation enterprise management, popularization and application of new technologies, and training and improving the quality of scientific and technical personnel through their consulting services, information exchanges, participation in tackling technical problems, and their taking concurrent jobs. Adult education developed vigorously. Further education for scientific and technical workers, engineers, and technicians has been generally carried out. The number of higher educational institutes for adults has reached 73 with a total of 46,000 students, doubling that of 1980. Some 34,000 students have graduated, and nearly 100,000 persons have completed their specialized course of study. We have opened 14 specialized courses for higher educational examination for self-taught students, and about 58,000 students have passed the examinations. We have 66 secondary specialized schools for adults with a

total of 25,000 students. We have also started televised, secondary specialized courses and have enrolled 11,000 students this year. We now have 60,000 students studying in the senior middle schools for workers. About 85 percent of the enterprises and establishments in the municipality which should run schools have operated schools, and about 810,000 staff members and workers have participated in various fields of study, accounting for 33.7 percent of the total number of workers. About 1 million young and middle-aged staff members and workers have fulfilled the task of attending the catch-up cultural and technological courses stipulated by the state. The suburban counties have begun to run schools in villages, townships, and counties, forming a three-level educational network. About 2,156 villages and brigades have run schools, accounting for 56.3 percent of the total number of villages and brigades. Some 534,000 peasants have participated in cultural and technological study.

5) The broad masses of people's teachers have strengthened their sense of mission and honor. The educational workers ranks have been further strengthened.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers has been further mobilized along with the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. They have conscientiously studied and implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, integrated their educational work which they have been engaged in with the fighting objective of the party and the prospects of the motherland, worked diligently without complaints, and displayed a fairly lofty realm of thought as well as a good mental state. A great number of outstanding teachers have joined the party organizations. In the municipal higher educational institutes alone, 1,345 teachers have joined the party. At present, more and more teachers are applying for party membership. Many teachers, while fulfilling their teaching and scientific research tasks, have painstakingly studied in an effort to improve their professional skills and teaching ability. About 43.2 percent of the primary and middle school teachers have participated in various sorts of study programs, advanced studies, and rotational training. The activities for urging the whole society to care for and support education and the further improvements in the working and living conditions of teachers have greatly inspired and educated the broad masses of teachers and aroused their sense of mission and honor. They have said that since the society has supported them, they would maintain self-respect, make themselves stronger, and repay the party's kindness and expectations with actual deeds.

The educational departments at all levels as well as universities and primary and middle schools throughout the municipality have universally reajdusted their leading bodies. A number of comrades who are ideologically sound and in the prime of life and have the courage to blaze new trails have assumed leading posts at all levels. A fairly great improvement has been made in making the leading bodies meet the "four requirements." The first group of 16 party rectification units at and above the district and bureau level have already fulfilled their party rectification tasks in a

fairly good manner. Another 12 units at and above the district and bureau level and 32 units at the county and organizational levels are carrying out their second-stage party rectification. Through party rectification, the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres have achieved pronounced success in correcting their professional guidelines, strengthening party spirit and discipline and rectifying party style. The CPC Committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over ideological and political work, vigorously consolidated their strength to carry out investigation and research, and exerted efforts to examine the characteristics and the regular patterns of the ideological and political work under the new situation. The leading cadres have changed their workstyle, gone deeply to the teachers and students to understand their situation, helped them to solve practical problems, and further improved their relations among the masses. The political situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated and developed.

Over the past few years, thanks to the attention of the leaders at all levels, the support from all trades and professions, and the great efforts of the broad masses of educational workers, our municipal educational front has scored remarkable achievements. However, we should note that our municipality's educational work still lags far behind the demands of the CPC Central Committee and other advanced localities, falls short of what is required in the economic and social development, and cannot match Tianjin's position as a coastal, open city of China. Within the party and in society, erroneous ideas of discriminating against education, knowledge, and intellectuals has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. The various defects pointed out in the decision on reforming the educational structure still exist in our municipality in varying degrees. In terms of management structure, we have exercised excessive and rigid control over educational undertakings, thus dampening the initiative of grassroots units in running schools and causing schools to lack vitality. In terms of educational structure, some unreasonable situations still exist. Our ability to train competent, skilled people and its quality still need further improvements. Those outmoded and rigid ideologies, contents, and methods in teaching have not yet been thoroughly changed. The new current situation and new tasks have set still higher demands on the educational work. As a big city with a relatively good cultural and educational foundation Tianjin should train more and better skilled persons and make still greater contributions to national and municipal economic and social development. In sum, our municipality's reform of educational structure has just begun, our educational reform and development will confront many new situations, and our tasks are very arduous. Party and government leaders at all levels as well as the vast number of educational workers must clearly understand the current situation, enhance their spirit, intensify their confidence, comprehensively implement the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee to make great efforts to accelerate the reform of the educational structure, and constantly promote our municipality's educational undertakings.

Planning and Tentative Ideas for the Reform of the Municipal Educational Structure

In the coming 5 years, in reforming and developing the municipal educational undertakings, we should follow the basic guiding ideology that "education must serve socialist construction, and socialist construction must also depend on education," and implement the principle of "looking on the modernization, the world, and the future. We should also attach importance to basic education, continue to readjust the educational structure, fully tap our potential, exploit favorable conditions in all fields, vigorously develop the quantity with the prerequisite of guaranteeing quality, and lay a solid foundation for gradually establishing an educational structure suitable for economic, scientific, technological, and social development.

1) We should implement 9-year compulsory education.

We have already made primary school education universal in rural areas and junior middle school education universal in urban areas. Proceeding from this reality, our guiding ideology for implementing 9-year compulsory education is: We should vigorously improve the quality on the basis of consolidating the already scored achievements, and strive to make 9-year compulsory education universal with the prerequisite of guaranteeing quality. The general demand is: The urban areas should make the enrollment and attendance rate of junior middle schools reach 98 percent, and the graduation rate 90 percent by 1988; and the rural areas should make the junior middle school education universal by 1990 or earlier. At the same time, we should strive to develop preschool education, national education, and special education for blind, deaf, mute, disabled, and retarded children.

Strengthening the building of teachers ranks is the key to implementing 9-year compulsory education, and thus must be grasped with great efforts. An initial estimate shows that to implement 9-year compulsory education, we need 13,000 more teachers (6,000 for primary schools and 7,000 for middle schools). In addition to asking those backbone teachers who have been transferred to other departments to return to the teachers ranks and recruiting teachers in society through invitation, we should solve the teachers shortage through the following three methods: First, with stress on teachers' universities, we should accelerate the construction of the existing teachers' colleges and regular schools, increase investment in such colleges and schools, expand the teaching scale, and enhance their training capacity. Second, we should assign relevant universities and colleges the task of sponsoring classes to train teachers. Third, each year for the next 3 years, we should distribute a fixed number of graduates of those municipal-owned universities and colleges other than teachers' universities to middle schools for teaching. There are 74,000 primary and middle school teachers in our municipality but 30,000 of them do not measure up to the requirements in terms of school records or are incompetent at their jobs. According to a preliminary analysis, 75 percent of these teachers will become qualified through cultivation. Thus, we

should firmly cultivate these teachers to improve their quality and to readjust the unqualified ones. We must conscientiously sum up the experiences in cultivating teachers and in improving their quality. Besides ceaselessly insisting on the previously effective methods, we also should adopt the following measures: 1. Efforts must be made to successfully run the municipal educational institutions, and districts and counties should organize schools for teachers' advanced studies. 2. The institutions of higher learning are assigned the tasks of starting on-the-job training classes for teachers to improve their quality. 3. We should set up the higher educational examination system for self-taught teachers. 4. The urban primary and middle schools should establish close contact with those of the rural areas to help improve the quality of rural school teachers. We should strive to have the majority of primary and middle school teachers competent at their jobs by 1990. In the course of cultivation and examination, we should enthusiastically achieve the readjustment of the teachers' ranks. In accordance with the principle of employing skilled persons according to their ability and of giving every skilled person a role to play, we should properly arrange jobs for the teachers who are still incompetent through cultivation.

Further improving the conditions for running primary and middle schools is the material basis for carrying out the 9-year compulsory education system. Along with achieving peak enrollment in primary and middle schools, by 19 0, the enrollment in urban primary schools will increase by 160,000 students, and the enrollment in rural middle schools will increase by 74,000 students. We must not only urgently build additional schoolhouses, but also must improve the conditions for running schools. Simultaneously, we should substantially increase educational funds. In order to better solve the problem in this regard, we should implement the regulations on "increasing the funds in two fields" set forth in the "decision" as well as arouse the enthusiasm of the governments at all levels and the entire society to assign the major tasks of universalizing 9-year compulsory education to the districts (counties) and townships (towns). The municipal CPC Committee has suggested that the municipal People's Congress issue the provisions on carrying out 9-year compulsory education.

2) We should further develop vocational and technical education.

According to the preliminary plan, by 1990, the proportion of the yearly enrollment between secondary specialized schools, technical schools, and vocational schools and regular high schools in urban areas will roughly be six to four, while the proportion of that in rural areas will roughly be equal. We should strive to universalize senior high school education (including regular high schools), secondary specialized schools, technical schools, and vocational schools) in urban areas by 1990. We should strive to make the distribution of schools and the establishment of specialized schools meet the demands of the production structure and social development.

In order to realize the above-mentioned targets, we should educate the people of the entire society to eliminate the outworn concept that employees must neither obtain proper political, cultural, and technical preparations nor

accept vocational and technical education, and foster a new concept of employment and a new way of thinking of trying to be talented persons. At the same time, we must reform the labor personnel system. From next year, we must carry out the system of "first cultivation and then employment." Secondary specialized schools should bring their role into full play in training more professional technicians. Both the municipality and the districts, counties, and bureaus should increase their investments in developing vocational and technical education. A group of vocational and technical schools and specialized schools must be established in a planned manner. A full-time secondary school must be established in each suburban area and each county. In accordance with their demands, bureaus, companies, and large enterprises are allowed to run vocational and technical schools by themselves or cooperatively. These schools are allowed to entrust institutions of higher learning with cultivating teachers or transferring and inviting specialized technicians who are qualified for teaching jobs from enterprises, establishments, and scientific research units, if they lack teachers.

The education of staff members and workers should be readjusted and reformed on the basis of enterprises' needs for technological advancement and modern management. At present the ratio of the students receiving highly technical education to those receiving secondary technical education is 1 to 0.75 in our municipality, and the ratio of engineering and technical personnel with college and university level to those with secondary specialized school level is 1 to 0.5. In order to change such an irrational structure, before 1990, we should emphasize that development of secondary specialized schools and technical schools for staff members and workers, and properly develop senior middle schools to train staff members and workers. Distribution and the establishment of specialists of higher educational schools to train staff members and workers should be readjusted, and they should be developed steadily while maintaining their quality. We should strive to make the ratio of the students receiving higher technical education to those receiving secondary technical educatic . 1 to 2 by 1990. In this way, the percentage of the workers with primary technical level in our municipality may decline from the present 70 percent in the total staff members and workers to 40 percent, and workers with middle-grade technical level may rise from the present 28 percent to approximately 50 percent. Specific arrangements for adult education as a whole will be made after the State Educational Commission makes special decisions.

3) We should develop higher education, and grant schools greater autonomy in running schools.

During the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan period, we should restructure our municipality's higher education, grant schools greater autonomy in running schools, tap the potential of old schools, strengthen the building of the existing schools, and enhance their initiative and ability to suit the needs of economic, scientific, technological, and social development. We should emphasize the following work:

First, we should enroll more students, and restructure specialized courses and their layers. According to an initial rough estimate, by 1990 the municipality should be replenished by more than 100,000 college or higher-level school graduates. The number of the institutes under the municipality is small, the graduates from the institutes under the ministries assigned to our province account for a small proportion, and therefore the ability to train the personnel of the municipality's higher educational schools lags rather far behind actual needs. We should enroll more students to the higher educational institutes of our municipality in a steady manner on the basis of both actual needs and our own capacity. We should increase the enrollment of higher educational institutes from 11,900 in 1985 to 17,500 in 1990, averaging an annual increase of 8 percent. The students of the higher educational institutes of our municipality should be increased from 39,900 in 1985 to 60,000 in 1990, and postgraduate students should be increased from 2,938 to 5,400. Through readjustment, we should accelerate the development of colleges for professional training, and by 1990 increase the number of the students of such colleges in the total number of those in higher educational institutes under the municipality from 20 percent in 1985 to 36 percent. In line with the needs for qualified personnel, we should develop more rapidly such specialities as teachers' training, finance and economy, politics and law, construction, applied arts, management, electronics, machinery, chemial engineering, light and textile industries, foodstuff, and ocean shipping. For this reason, we should focus on strengthening the building of teachers' training universities, institutes of science and engineering, and institutes of finance and economy, and lend active support to the development of new and frontier disciplines.

In our municipality, we have 8 institutes subordinate to central commissions and ministries, 1 institute subordinate to Hebei Province, and 40 central scientific research units. They constitute a backbone force in the higher education and scientific research of our municipality. We should pay great attention to developing their role. The municipal CPC Committee and Government will formulate relevant policy measures to actively help them solve problems in running schools, and enable them to give full play to their advantages, after having their autonomy in running schools expanded, to train more qualified personnel for our municipality, shoulder more tasks in economic construction, and in the research of science and technology, and social sciences, help other institutes in training teachers, establish new sciences, and make more contributions to developing the education, science, and technology of our municipality.

Second, we should expand the rights of higher educational schools in operating their own institutions. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the "decision" of the central authorities with regard to the provisions on expanding the rights of higher educational schools in operating their own institutions. At present, a good job should be done in fulfilling the following tasks: 1. Schools have the right to sponsor training classes for others and recruit students at their own expense on the premise of fulfilling the state assignment with regard to student enrollment. b. Schools have the right to nominate candidates for vice presidents of schools and take charge of personnel changes involving other

cadres at all levels. In line with the relevant state provisions on the employment dismissal, and commendation and punishment of teachers, staff members and workers, they have the right to reduce the number of personnel and make decisions on establishing setups within the scope of staff establishments and total wages that can be approved by the school departments. c. Schools have the right to make arrangements and use the funds approved annually by the school departments. Income exceeding the plans can be allocated and used by the schools in line with the provisions of their higher authorities. d. Schools have the right to make practical arrangements for appropriating investment in capital construction. The expansion of school rights will involve the readjustment of relationships with various fronts, during which it will be hard for us to avoid encountering different understandings. However, we must unify our thinking with the "decision of the central authorities. As for questions cropping up in expansion of rights, we should formulate concrete provisions in line with the spirit of conducting reforms. Only by making a success in this regard can we enhance the enthusiasm and vitality of higher educational schools and effectively accelerate the development of the educational cause.

Third, we should strengthen relationships among higher educational institutions as well as among these institutions and production and scientific research units and other social circles. Efforts should be made to continuously consolidate and develop the various associations between education and science and technology, and between education, science and technology, and production. We should conduct long-term, steady, and overall development in establishing associations in order to gear the associations toward socialist construction and to enable associations to serve socialist construction. Efforts should be made to make the newly built scientific institutes and units throughout the municipality into three-in-one bases of education, scientific research, and production. The municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government plan to establish a leading group in charge of education and science and technology in order to enhance unified leadership and management over education and science and technology, to harmonize the work between them, and to unify study and guide the drive to conduct reforms in their systems.

Fourth, we should conduct reforms in the ideology, content, and methods of out-dated education and make efforts to upgrade educational quality.

Vigorously upgrading educational quality represents a very important task imposed on the various schools at all levels throughout the municipality. At present, a very important reason why the schools in the municipality are poor in quality is that the ideology, content, and methods of education cannot meet the need to train personnel for the program of building socialist modernization, and that the establishment of courses cannot meet the needs of economic construction and social development. The content of teaching cannot fully reflect the maximum number of new results of contemporary science and technology. The teaching methods, such as "forced-feeding" and "arranged measures," have not been fundamentally changed. Most teaching activities are unitary and inflexible and few of them are

practically connected with production and social reality. The demands in teaching are also unitary, and the problem whereby teaching methods cannot be adjusted for the different intelligence quotients of students has not been dealt with well.

In conducting reforms in the ideology, content, and methods of out-dated education, we should also upgrade the understanding of leading personnel at all levels and the broad masses of educational workers, and further bring about a change in educational ideology. By taking the "three faces" [san mian xiang] as a guide and the training of "four haves" [si you] personnel as a target, efforts should be made to corectly deal with the relationship between moral education and intellectual education, between theory and practice, between passing on knowledge and training work ability, and between the work of upgrading educational quality on large scale and the work of adjusting teaching methods to suit students with different intelligence quotients. We should conduct reforms in teaching management in order to achieve systematization, scientific methods, and modernization in teaching activities, and to bring into full play the enthusiasm of teaching personnel and students. Vigorously enhancing educational and scientific research work represents an important measure for achieving success in conducting reforms in education. At present, we should regard as an emphasis the major theories and issues set forth by the "decision" and should study new situations, answer new questions, and sum up new experiences by bearing in mind the reality of educational reforms. In order to make the basis of municipal education development scientific and to steadily explore the law of socialist education reflecting Chinese characteristics, the municipality has decided to establish the Tianjin Educational Science Institute.

5) We should strengthen the macro-control over educational undertakings.

At present, the management work of leading educational organs at all levels falls short of what is required to thoroughly develop the educational structural reform. For instance, the limits of management authority and duties of leading organs at all levels are not clear, and the control over major issues is ineffective, while that over specific affairs is too excessive and rigid. From now on, educational administrative and management departments at all levels should stress the macro-control over educational undertakings in line with their respective demands. For instance, they should conscientiously implement the principles and policies of the central authorities concerning educational work, should forecast the demand for skilled persons, should formulate the plans for developing educational undertakings, should arrange for and guide the educational structural reform, should develop schools of all types and levels in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, and should reajust the educational structure in a planned manner. At the same time, educational administrative and management departments at all levels should investigate and supervise the use of allocations for education, should appraise the work of schools and the quality of education, should map out plans for building teacher ranks, should staff and assess leading bodies, should strengthen and

improve ideological and political work, and so forth. Proceeding from the need to develop educational undertakings and readjust the educational structure, through penetrating and painstaking investigations and studies, all departments, commissions, and bureaus in charge of educational work should draw clear distinctions in their work and duties, and should formulate specific stipulations for their work so that they can each perform their duties well. To this end, all departments in charge of educational, planning, financial, personnel, capital construction, and labor affairs should gradually delegate powers to lower levels in the line with the "decision" of the central authorities and with the arrangements of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal Peoples' Government, and should actually concentrate their energy on the macro-control over educational undertakings. All schools should be allowed to independently manage the affairs which are within the limits of their duties, and their autonomy should be respected.

Major Measures for Ensuring the Smooth Development of Educational Structural Reform

To realize the planning and tentative ideas for the municipal educational structural reform, we must strengthen and improve the party leadership over educational work, fully mobilize the initiative of the entire society and the vast number of educational workers, and provide an actual guarantee for the smooth development of educational structural reform in all fields. To this end, we should pay attention to the following ideas:

1) We should persistently give top priority to reform. To accomplish the municipal plans for educational work in the coming 5 years, a great quantity of work is needed in many fields. We should place reform before everything else. This means we must reform the educational work before we develop it. Leaders at all levels must apply the reformative ideology to all fields of educational work, correctly handle the relationship between reform and various other tasks, and promote the development of various other tasks with reform.

Persisting in reform, we must carry forward the spirit of advancing, despite difficulties, and the spirit of being bold in making innovations. At present, a major problem affecting reform is that some comrades, although they agree with reform, lack the courage to conduct reform because they feel the reform is too wide ranging and faces too many problems. Indeed, the educational structural reform is an arduous and complicated task. Over the past several years, a set of fixed models have been formed in the management system, and in the educational ideology, content, methods, and systems; and the people have already become accustomed to these fixed models. In reform, we should pay close attention to breaking with outmoded concepts and fostering new ideas. When reforming those aspects which have lagged behind the economic and social development, the old balance must be broken, new contradiction will emerge, and some difficultics will appear.

Reform is a process of doing away with the old and setting up the new. During this process, the two systems will exist simultaneously and will overlap and the situation will be very complicated. Meanwhile, we should note that educational reform is closely related to economic, scientific, and technological reforms which should be carried out in a coordinated manner. Therefore, leaders at all levels should understand that the entire reform is a process of exploration and blazing new trails. Anything that is conducive to developing educational undertakings, training personnel, and building a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics should be adhered to. We should also pay attention to studying and solving problems which have cropped up and make continued efforts to push reform forward. Reforms that are related to the whole situation should be carried out under the unified arrangements of the CPC Central Committee, the municipal CPC Committee and government. However, reforms in a unit which may affect only a small area should be boldy carried out by the leaders at all levels if they are sure of success. By no means should they adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

While adhering to reform, we should implement the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In doing so, we must combine the fundamental purpose, principles and policies, methods and steps of the educational structural reform stipulated by the central authorities with our specific situations. Education has its own law of development, therefore, we should not indiscriminately copy the reform experiences of others. Education of various descriptions and at various levels have their own features, and each and every school has its own foundation and conditions. Therefore, we should pay attention to studying these different situations in the course of reform and should not rush headlong into mass action or seek uniformity. While conducting education of various descriptions and at various levels, all schools should formulate their own plans and methods in line with the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee and the demands of the municipal CPC Committee and Government and in accordance with their specific situations.

To persist in carrying out reform, we should also grasp a correct orientation. The educational departments should consider social benefit as the sole criterion for all activities, and resolutely implement the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee which points out that "the fundamental criterion for judging the work of any school is not to see the number of economic results it has achieved but to see the number and quality of talented personnel it has trained." If we firmly grasp this point, our reform will be developed and advanced along a correct direction. One thing which merits our attention at present is that some comrades have lopsidely understood reform. They think that reform means "creating more income." Therefore, they have concentrated their energies on opening up more financial avenues, thus affecting improvements in the quality of education. If we let such a situation go unchecked, education will depart from the correct course and go astray.

2) Education should be attended to by the entire party and be supported by the entire society.

The entire party should pay attention to education and the entire society should support education. These two are the basic conditions for accelerating China's educational development. Over the past 2 years, we have made gratifying achievements in making various fields in the municipality to care for and to support education, and we have scored remarkable results in carrying out such activity from the rural areas to the urban areas. The key to carrying out this activity tenaciously and to making it a common social practice is to further enhance the people's understanding of the social functions of education.

Technical progress, economic prosperity, and social development depend on talented personnel and the key to solving the issue of talented personnel is education. Such a point can be proven by the experiences of the world's economically developed countries. The present society is a society of knowledge. Science and technology have already extensively infiltrated into all spheres, and all material and cultural activities of the people and the society must depend on knowledge to progress and develop. The role of education has become more obvious in all quarters of society. For instance, in economic construction, education has played a decisive part in training technical and managerial personnel, in improving the quality of workers, in raising economic results, and in promoting the development of productive forces. In scientific and technological development, education can directly provide scientific research findings for the state economic construction, help foster scientific and technical personnel, and promote scientific and technological development. With regard to spiritual civilization, education is of great significance for cultivating people of a new type with ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline; for fostering fine morality and prevailing customs; and for improving civilization within society. We must comprehensively appraise and completely understand the significance of education, and conscientiously understand the profound implications of such phrases as "we must rely on education to conduct socialist construction." We must get rid of the idea of isolating education from the economy, the idea that educational development has nothing to do with us, and the idea of being eager for quick success and instant benefit without making an effort. The municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government expect everyone who shows concerns for the four modernizations and the well-being of the coming generations and every experienced leader with foresight and sagacity to pay attention to and support education. Party and government leaders at or above the district, county, and bureau levels should place the reform of the educational system as the main item on the agenda and pay attention to it constantly. [Word indistinct] and enthusiasm create conditions for the reform of the educational system, just as they have done with economic work. All enterprises, establishment and mass organizations should consolidate their close contacts with schools and try every possible means to help improve conditions for running schools and ugrade educational quality. Because mobilizing the whole society to support educational development

is a newly emerging thing, leaders at all levels should play a key role in supporting the reform of the educational system and developing educational undertakings, and pay attention to summing up and the municipal government should examine the situation in which the society supports the educational development, and adopt various forms to commend the units and individuals that have scored notable achievements.

3) Schools should improve and strengthen the ideological and political work.

Improving and strengthening ideological and political work is an important task set forth at the National Conference of Party Delegates, a problem facing different categories of schools at different levels that requires urgent solution, and an important content of ensuring a successful reform of the educational system.

Viewed from the general situation, students at different categories of schools at different levels have good ideological understanding. They show concern for the destiny and future of the motherland, have deep love for the party and the socialist motherland, long for knowledge, are diligent in their studies, are determined to become talented persons, and have a strong desire to render service to the motherland and rejuvenate China. They are a generation full of promise and with great prospects. But we should notice the current tendencies of some young students lacking ideals, paying no attention to social morality, not abiding by discipline, or having no sense of general knowledge on law. Even a few students are seriously influenced by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Whether or not they have received education in schools, is a link in determining the education of youth and juveniles. Schools of different categories at different levels should take various measures that suit the special characteristics of youth and juveniles to conscientiously strengthen and improve the schools' ideological and political work. Schools should pay attention to the educational work in the following fields among youth and juveniles. Schools should persistently carry out education on the four basic principles; education on the communist ideals and outlook on life; education on the Marxist world outlook; education on morality, legality, discipline, and labor; and education on patriotism, internationalism, and revolutionary tradition. The classes in ideological theory, including classes in Marxist theory given by institutions of higher learning, classes on ideology and politics given by middle schools, and classes in ideological morality given by primary schools, are principal vehicles for systematically carrying out education on ideological theory among youth and juveniles, and are political factors for cultivating talented persons. Schools of all types and levels should, in line with the demands of the central authorities and the arrangements of the municipal CPC Committee, attend to the reform of the curricula and should, in the fields of curricula formulation, teaching content, and teaching methods, conduct lively, vivid, realistic, and appropriate education among youths and juveniles, so that the students will not only master modern scientific knowledge, but also have a correct political orientation and the spirit

of being ready to serve the people. In sum, through ideological and political education, schools should train the students to become a new generation of persons who are comprehensively developed morally, intellectually, and physically who have lofty ideas and moral integrity, and who are well-educated and self-disciplined. What merits our attention is that there still are such phenomena as one-sidedly seeking to have a large proportion of students enter higher schools, putting undue emphasis on intellectual education to the neglect of moral education, merely paying attention to key schools to the neglect of general schools, and paying attention to the small number of "outstanding" students but not to the majority. All these problems should be resolved in the course of conducting educational reform.

Because they constitute an important force in conducting political and ideological education among students, teachers are duty-bound to conduct ideological education among students. The lectures, speeches, and deportment of teachers will directly or indirectly affect the formation of students' outlook on life and on the world and will exert an imperceptible influence on students' thinking. Given this significance, teachers' influence cannot be replaced by that of the full-time political work cadres of schools. All schools must pay attention to carrying out ideological and political work among the vast number of teachers, and should give full play to their role as mainstays in education in the schools. All teachers should shoulder the heavy task of not only importing knowledge but also educating students, should strive to overcome the tendency of "putting undue emphasis on importing knowledge to the neglect of educating students," should apply ideological and political education to teaching and various other activities, and should affect and educate students with their own exemplary behavior.

At present, schools of all types and levels should continue to conduct education on the current situation and the policies on current events in line with the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the municipal CPC Committee. This constitutes an important measure for safeguarding and developing political unity and stability as well as a major task in the political and ideological work of schools. The vast number of cadres, teachers, and students should be guided to conscientiously study and profoundly comprehend the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. They should also be informed of the excellent political and economic situation of our municipality and our country, the tremendous achievements on all fronts, and the soundness of the party principles and policies. Meanwhile, they should be informed of the existing problems, difficulties, and defects as well as the policies and measures adopted by the CPC Central Committee to solve these problems so that they can have a correct understanding of the current situation and define their direction for advancement. The broad masses of teachers and students should not only safeguard the unity and stability of schools, but also make due contributions to the stability and unity of the entire society. Recently, some municipal leading cadres have gone deep into some schools to discuss matters and exchange opinions with teachers and students. Such a practice

has been well received by the vast number of teachers and students. It is hoped that leaders at all levels, leaders of various schools in particular, will go deep into the grassroots units to meet with the masses and answer their questions. From now on, all units should regard education on the current situation and the current policies as a system for ideological and political work, and strive to uphold this system.

In strengthening the ideological and political work, we should also pay attention to building a powerful and effective contingent of political and ideological workers. We should educate political work cadres of schools to ardently love their work; should solve their problems with regard to political treatment, employment, and daily life; and should maintain the stability of the contingent of political work cadres. Those incompetent political work cadres should be readjusted in a timely manner. We should establish and improve a political and ideological work system among various party, government, trade union, CYL, and students' organizations in order to develop a situation in which all persons engage in ideological and political work. We should establish and improve various regulations and systems for ideological and political work. According to the situation and the ideological characteristics among teachers and students, we should improve our work methods and not only carry on and develop the fine tradition of the party in conducting ideological and political work, but also display the spirit of creating something new. Through summing up and popularizing good experience, we should continuously explore new roads and methods of conducting ideological and political work in the new historic period.

4) We should build a contingent of teachers that is large enough and qualified and will achieve a stable development.

Building a teachers' contingent represents a capital construction project in educational undertakings and an important guarantee for fulfilling various tasks set forth by the "decision" of the central authorities. The leadership at all levels must regard the work of building a teachers' contingent as a decisive link in developing educational undertakings and grasp the work earnestly, successfully, and in a down-to-earth manner.

In building a teachers' contingent, we should first do a good job in building the contingent of teachers in elementary education, which represents the premise of generalizing the 9-year compulsory education and upgrading the quality of personnel of various kinds at all levels. The teachers' colleges and schools are the major fronts of training teachers. Therefore, we must regard the work of successfully conducting the training of teachers as a strategic emphasis in carrying out education as a whole. A good job should be done in conducting reforms in the training of teachers in order to further straighten out the direction of operating schools, and to effectively serve the program of conducting the 9-year compulsory education, upgrading the quality of elementary education, and building a teachers' contingent. Efforts should be made to further improve the municipal systems for the training of teachers and to first meet the demands, with

regard to either funds on capital construction investment, in developing the training of teachers. A good job should be done in conducting training classes for currently employed teachers and upgrading their quality in order to improve, as soon as possible, the situation in which a number of teachers cannot be competent in their current posts. In holding training classes for teachers, we should give priority to training the currently employed teachers and pay attention to answering the quality of training and seeking practical effects. Efforts should be made to assign outstanding lecturers in charge of the training classes and to refrain from having unqualified lecturers train those who are also unqualified. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to preventing the practice of one-sidedly looking at "educational and school background" only, indulging in formalism, and employing trickery. As to those who have long experience in teaching activities and a farily good standard in teaching, we should not appraise their seniority simply in line with their educational and schooling background. Efforts should be made to study and map out concrete measures for appraising the teaching standard and ability of teachers and to give certificates to those who are qualified. Recently, the State Educational Commission held a work conference with the participation of middle and elementary school teachers throughout the country. We will hold a special meeting on implementing the spirit of the work conference and on studying and formulating measures for enhancing the construction of middle and elementary school teachers' ranks.

According to the contemporary characteristics of the rapid development in science and technology, a steady emergence of new courses, and the increasing interrelationship among various courses, the higher educational schools must pay attention to achieving a success in encouraging teachers to engage in further study. Proceeding from their actual situation, they should map out plans and measures for holding training classes for teachers, upgrading the teaching and academic standards of teachers step by step, and improving their ability to deal with practical problems. A good job should be done in paying attention to training the vanguard personnel engaging in research. Efforts should be made to find personnel who are worth training among the middle-aged and young teachers and to create conditions for enhancing their training work and establishing various echelons or ranks of researchers. A good job should also be done in building the ranks of teachers engaged in vocational and technological education, adult education, and early childhood education.

In building the ranks of teachers, we must uphold the orientation of being both expert and red. While upgrading the professional quality of teachers, efforts should be made to vigorously upgrade their political quality. Attention should be paid, from beginning to end, to organizing and leading teachers to study Marxist theory and the party's line, principles, and policies; to foster a communist and correct outlook on life and the world; to upgrade their consciousness in upholding the four basic principles in order to foster lofty ideology and morality and to combat the unhealthy bourgeois influence of liberalization and idea of "money being above any thing else;" and to foster an educational ideology that can meet the needs of "three faces" [san mian xiang] in order to carry on the revolutionary

spirit of making contributions to the socialist education cause, to vigorously explore and grasp the law of socialist education, and to train these people's teachers to be filled with both morality and ability.

Doing a good job in continuously implementing the policy on intellectuals is important to stabilizing and strengthening the ranks of teachers. At present, the main job of the educational departments, in the course of implementing the policy on intellectuality is to further mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers and to fully display their role. Teachers are a force we must rely on in the course of the educational structural reform. We should conscientiously listen to their opinions and mobilize them to fulfill various reform tasks. We should vigorously recruit outstanding teachers who meet the requirements for party membership and continue to solve the problem concerning the separation of married couples in line with the policy stipulations, gradually resolve their difficulties in housing, and improve their working and living conditions. We should do a good job in assessing the professional titles of teachers in line with the relevant stipulations of the central leading group for assessing professional titles. We should strive to raise the social status of teachers, and continue to deeply carry out activities on respecting teachers and paying attention to education, so that teaching work will become one of the most respected professions.

5) We should strengthen the ideological and organizational building and the workstyle of the leading bodies.

The deep development of the educational structural reform has set higher demands on the leading bodies at all levels. Building the educational and administrative departments as well as the leading bodies of various kinds of schools at various levels in line with the four requirements for cadres is the key to promoting the reform of the educational structure.

Since 1983, our municipality has gradually readjusted the leading bodies at all levels of the educational departments. Judging from the general situation, the educational departments have done much during the past few years and have scored great achievements in implementing the party's educational policies and in reforming the educational system. The majority of the leading bodies are full of fighting strength. However, we should also note that some problems still exist among the leading bodies at all levels. Some leading bodies are advanced in age. It is hard for them to undertake arduous and heavy routine work. Some leading bodies are irrational in structure, which has affected the display of collective wisdom. A small number of leading bodies are listless and their fighting strength is weak. Disunity among the leadership cores has resulted in great waste of their fighting strength. It will be hard for a locality to successfully carry out the educational structural reform if it fails to solve the problems of the leading bodies. The party committees of the educational departments at all levels should continue to readjust their leading bodies with strenuous efforts. The general principle of this work is that there should

not be a sudden large-scale advance and retreat of the leading bodies and the readjustment should be carried out vigorously and steadily in the course of carrying out party rectification, educational structural reform, and routine work. In readjustment, we should pay attention to gradually forming a ladder-shaped structure [Ti xing jie qou 2748 1748 4814 2845], rationally providing all kinds of talented personnel, and improving the overall fighting strength of the leading bodies. We should select and promote the outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who have emerged in the course of the educational structural reform to leading posts at all levels and should help them to become tough within a short period time. One thing we must point out is that in the course of readjusting the leading bodies, we should not indiscriminately promote those who are poor in ideology and organizational ability and who cannot work in harmony with other comrades. All incompetent leading personnel must be readjusted in a timely manner.

Attending to the ideological building of the leading bodies, we must, at present, mainly conduct education on the party spirit, party style, and party discipline. From now until the first half of next year, the leading bodies of various educational units should concentrate a certain period of time on grasping this work. The units that are carrying out party rectification should carry out such work in the course of party rectification. While carrying out this educational activity, all leading comrades should conscientiously examine, in line with their actual ideological and working situations, whether they have fostered a firm communist ideology, adhered to the purpose of serving the people well, really displayed their vanguard and exemplary role as good party member-cadres, and have a strong sense of organization and discipline and a correct party style. The education on the current situation and policies and the education on ideals and discipline have been carried out among the broad masses of teachers and students. Leading bodies at all levels should set high and strict demands on themselves and take the lead in carrying out the education in these regards. Higher levels should set an example to lower levels while leaders should set an example to the masses. The CPC Committees at all levels, in particular, major responsible comrades should personally attend to the education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline at the lower levels on a responsibility basis. They should conscientiously investigate and strictly handle the unhealthy practices of taking advantage of one's functions to seek private gains. We should implement the party's principle of democratic centralism, persist in the party's regular activities, conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism, resist various unhealthy tendencies, and correct weakness and mistakes in our work.

In his speech to the National Educational Work Conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping set forth a new idea of leadership in the new situation. He pointed out that "leadership is service." We held that leaders should be permeated with the idea of "service" in their thinking, practical work, and workstyle. Leaders should consciously improve their leadership in order to render good service. Leaders at all levels should utter fewer idle talks but do more solid work. By establishing contacts with schools, departments, or classes, leaders of the educational department and

secretaries and presidents of different categories of schools should hold heart-to-heart talks with teachers and students to understand their situation of the educational reform and the educational work, and to timely help them solve practical problems. Leaders should show concern for the people's livelihood and firmly, carefully, and practically attend to the rear-service work for schools. In order to render better service, leaders should carry forward the spirit of actively doing work and bravely taking responsibility, and try every possible means to solve the difficulties and problems in their work. Leaders must not avoid contradictions, shirk responsibility, or put off their work. In line with the demands set forth at the National Conference of Party Delegates, we should strengthen the study of Marxist theory. No matter how busy we are, we should find time to conscientiously study in order to upgrade our theoretical quality and improve our leadership.

Reforming the educational system and developing and enlivening our municipality's educational undertakings is an honorary, arduous task ahead of us as well as the common wish of the 8 million people of the whole municipality. In response to the great call of the CPC Central Committee on "working together for a splendid future," we should fully mobilize the broad masses of cadres, people, and educational workers to work together to build Tianjin into a city with advanced education.

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TIANJIN'S LI RUIHUAN ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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[Summing-up speech by Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Tianjin Municipality, at the Tianjin Municipal educational work conference on 4 December]

[Text] On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, Comrade Tan Showen delivered a report on "Conscientiously Implement the Central Decision on Educational Reform and Strive to Build Tianjin Into an Educationally Advanced City" at the opening ceremony of the educational work conference. Through discussions, participants held that this report had proceeded from the basic guidelines of the central decision on educational reform and conformed to our municipality's actual conditions, and the plans and measures set forth in this report were positively reliable and practically feasible. Simultaneously, participants gave some good opinions. After the conference, we should further discuss these opinions. We may say that, through this conference, the fighting goal, basic ways, general steps, and principal measures for developing our municipality's educational undertakings have been further defined. I expect that comrades on all fronts, comrades of the educational circles in particular, should conscientiously implement the central decision on educational reform, timely sum up experiences in the course of practice, and ceaselessly perfect the educational system.

Last August we set forth an issue of mobilizing the entire society to show concern for and support education in order to develop the educational undertakings. All fronts, all trades, and professions have positively responded to the call of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government. Thanks to their speedy action, a campaign for supporting education has been upheld in the entire society in a short period of time. More and more comrades began to understand the great and far-reaching significance of this. A tendency that the entire society is warmly caring for and supports education has been formed. We are very gratified over this. However, we must notice that some comrades, including some leading cadres, doubt whether or not they should mobilize the force of the entire society to support education, and whether society's support for education is an expedient measure or a basic principle. Thus, we must have a further

unified understanding of this and sum up the work done at the previous stage. So, I am going to offer some opinions on society's support for education and on relevant issues:

1. We Must Successively Run Education In Order To Rejuvinate China

The reason why we regard education as an overall strategic task and we should mobilize the force of the entire society to show concern for and support education is that the development of educational undertakings is of direct importance to our economic development, social progress, cultural prosperity, and the vitality of our nation and our people. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out at the national educational work conference: "Our economy will possibly reach the level of the developed countries' economy by the 100th anniversary of the PRC's founding. One of the bases is that we will be able to promote our educational undertakings, upgrade our country's scientific and technological level, and foster millions of talented personnel of different categories at different levels in this period." Comrade Xiaoping regards educational development as one of the bases for taking an economic leap and catching up with the world's advanced economic levels. We must approach the work of educational development from this high plane. Central leading comrades have spoken much on the strategic and far-reaching significance of the development of educational undertakings. We must conscientiously study and understand their words. Today, I want to talk about the real urgency and the great importance of promoting educational development in line with the actual conditions of the current economic and social lives.

Upgrading economic results is a basic principle for our economic construction as well as key work to which we have paid close attention over the past few years. We have made progress in this regard. But viewed from the overall situation, the progress has been made at a slower pace. We still have difficulties in developing education. Although both Tianjin and Shanghai are coastal industrial cities and their geographical conditions and natural resources are similar, Tianjin still lags behind Shanghai in terms of economic results. The quality of our products is much lower than those of Shanghai. Last year 115 products from Shanghai won gold and silver medals, but only 58 from Tianjin won such medals. Why does Tianjin lag behind by such a big margin? Was our major ideology incorrect? Did our workers and staff members fail to work hard? No, it was neither. This was mainly because our contingent of workers and staff members fell short of those of Shanghai in terms of the cultural, scientific, and technological quality and the intellectual structure. In Shanghai the number of scientific and technological workers among state-owned units account for 4.42 percent of its total population, while in Tianjin the population is only 2.33 percent. Meanwhile, the average cultural and technological level of workers in Shanghai is also much higher than that of Tianjin. Owing to the different quality of managerial personnel and operators, the same equipment, the same technological process, and the same raw materials will produce different-quality products and different production efficiency. From the above

comparison, we can reach the following conculsion: Without the vigorous development of education, and refusing to rapidly bring up a large number of people with various kinds of professional skills and laborers with knowledge, techniques, and rich work experiences, there will be no advanced technologies, management, and operations, nor quality prdducts and relatively good economic efficiency.

Here I want to speak more about the management and operation of enterprises. In his proposal for drawing up the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," Comrade Ziyang said: "Enterprises in our country are backward in technology, further, backward in management. During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" period we should conduct technological reform which is necessary. But viewing the practical situation, it is more urgent and practical to improve and strengthen management and to improve the management and operational levels." Backwardness in management pointed out by Comrade Ziyang is very serious in Tianjin. Over the past few years, although some units advanced in management and operation, the majority of enterprises still conduct management in accordance with their old experiences. In the past, under the highly concentrated economic management system, an enterprise was praised as good so long as it fulfilled its production tasks assigned by the higher authorities. Nowadays, however, under the condition of implementing the socialist planned commodity economy, and under the acute competition on markets, an enterprise will find it difficult to exist, still less develop itself, if it continues to follow the beaten path, refuses to conduct market forecast and master market information, refuses to develop production in line with social demands, and refuses to carry out scientific and modern managerial methods. There are many reasons for the poor competitiveness of some of our products. An important reason is poor management. Some enterprises' products are unsalable due to the lack of information and errors in management policies and decisions. Some products are unsalable due to the poor quality resulting from the lack of overall quality control. The poor competitiveness of some products results from the confused management over materials and finance leading to a serious waste and high cost. The consumption of raw materials and energy for some major products of the municipality has been relatively high originally, while at present, it seems to rise even more. Comparing the first half of this year with that of last year, among the 95 products managed by the municipality, 33 had their energy consumption go up, accounting for 34.7 percent of the total. We understand that our management is backward, and we have actually made great efforts to consolidate enterprises over the past few years. But why have we failed to make big progress? In the final analysis, this is because of the lack of skilled managerial personnel. The central authorities have demanded that large and medium-sized enterprises staff themselves with chief engineers, chief economists, and chief accountants in addition to staff plant directors and CPC Committee secretaries. But many enterprises in the municipality have not yet staffed themselves with such personnel. The central authorities have demanded that we strengthen economic accounting and calculate input and output. But many enterprises in our municipality do not even have accountants. All of these facts have shown that the key

to having our enterprises achieve modernization and win a victory in competitions at both home and abroad lies in accelerating the pace of training talented personnel by vigorously developing education and building large ranks of cadres in charge of business and management on various fronts, which are full of coordinative networks and can meet the need of the program of building socialist modernization.

Enforcing the open policy for foreign countries represents a long-term policy of the country. Over the past few years our municipality has made a large step in this regard and made a breakthrough in the development of foreign trade, utilization of outside funds, introduction of advanced technology, and construction of the economic development zone. However, the municipality has encountered a large number of new problems, of which employing talented personnel has been the main one. The foreign trade front has had more than 20,000 various personnel who have generally worked hard, boldly overcome their difficulties, earnestly studied their professional work, and have rapidly achieved improvement in their abilities. However, the knowledge structure and professional standards on the front as a whole still cannot meet the needs of the current situation due to historical development. Of these comrades on the front, almost half of them have the cultural standard at or below the junior middle school level and quite a large number of comrades have not received specialized training in their professions. Although a number of backbone cadres have had more experience in work, and their average age is on the high side. Such a state of affairs has often caused low efficiency in work and shortcomings as well. Enforcing the open policy for foreign countries means that our economy should enter the international markets and engage in international competition. In the final analysis, such competition means that of talented personnel. If we fail to have a foundation of highly developed education and to steadily train a large number of specialized and talented personnel group by group, it will be hard for us to avoid suffering losses, come to grief, and result in failure. We have drawn many lessons from the experiences gained by foreign countries in this regard.

Introducing foreign advanced technology represents a strategic measure to accelerate the pace of developing the domestic economy. If the quality of domestic culture is low, it will be hard for us to achieve better results only depending on the introduction of foreign advanced technology. Of countries on the world, Japan has been a successful model in introducing outside funds and technology in order to develop its domestic economy. The Japanese people not only have introduded the most new technology from Eruope and America and made the best use of it, but also have achieved rapid development by adopting the newly-introduced technology and creating something new from it. As a matter of fact, the success scored by Japan in introducing outside advanced technology represents the one it has made in national education. At the end of World War II the Japanese people were in very difficult straits economically and did not have enough food to eat. However, Japan enforced compulsory education among the elementary schools, made compulsory education among the junior

middle schools in the 1950's and among the senior middle schools in the 1960's, and brought about the upgrading of the cultural standards of the reserve labor forces by half an educational grade each decade. They have also grasped the education of on the job personnel and of giving educational opportunities to all people during their life so that they can continuously renew their knowledge. In judging from negative lessons, although a number of developing countries have spent much money on introducing outside technology, they often can not master advanced technology because of their backward situation in education and their shortage of talented personnel. As a result, they not only have not achieved greater development in their domestic economy, but also have become heavily in debt and can hardly make it. The examples mentioned above with regard to both positive and negative lessons merit our pondering.

The issue of how to enhance urban management and to upgrade the level of civilization represents the current and prominent question of large cities throughout the country. All urban conditions, such as construction plans, city appearance, public health, public order, the traffic situation, and service quality, are directly connected with their own educational standards success or failure in this regard depends to a large extent on the height or lowness of the people's cultural quality. Comrades who have visited the developed countries have a prominent feeling in which their sanitation conditions are better than ours. A city that has a population of 1 million can hardly be found where waste paper and garbage is scattered and spit traces remain. In this regard, we have lagged far behind. We have exerted strenuous efforts and tried many ways to forbid spitting wantonly and achieved very little results. At present, many people have great complaints about the service quality of the commercial and service trades. If we analyze this situation meticulously, we will find out that this is a problem concerning the cultural quality of the people. In another word, it is an educational problem.

Ours is a socialist country. To build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must not just pay attention to invigorating the economy, developing science, and vitalizing culture but must also enable the people to have lofty ideals, morality and sentiments, united and friendly relations, and good social conduct. That means we must build a high-level socialist spiritual civilization. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee we have scored remarkable achievements in building the two civilizations. However, judging from the present situation, there are still many problems in building spiritual civilization. The unhealthy trends existing in the party and society, such as abusing one's power to seek personal gain, placing personal interests and money above everything, and engaging in extravagance and waste are very serious. Some people have even become grafters and embezzlers. These unhealthy trends have corroded the whole society. To solve this problem, on the one hand, we should conscientously carry out party rectification in line with the plans of the central authorities, strengthen ideological and political work, and deal severe blows to illegal

and criminal activities. On the other hand, we should grasp school education. Lenin pointed out: "It is impossible to build a communist society in a country with lots of illiterate persons." "Only by enriching our minds with the wealth created by mankind -- knowledge -- can we become communists." All schools of our socialist country should conduct education on communist ideology and pay simultaneous attention to the development of moral, intellectual, and physical qualities in addition to disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge and should train the young people into a new generation with ideals, morality, general knowledge and a sense of discipline. Recently our municipality has witnessed a rise in the crime rate among juveniles. According to an analysis made by the relevant departments, the crime rate is directly related to cultural standards. The lower the cultural level, the higher the crime rate. Some criminals said that they had received junior middle school education. However, they did not even know how to write the characters for "junior middle school." Some criminals are so ignorant that no ordinary man can understand them. At a seminar held in June last year on comprehensively dealing with criminal problems, I touched on eight measures for comprehensively tackling these problems. One of the measures was to popularize scientific and cultural knowledge and to eliminate ignorance and backwardness. From this, we can see that education has played a very important part in the course of building the socialist spiritual civilization. We should first grasp education for primary and middle school students as well as for pre-school-age children and enable them to cultivate the good moral character and habits of being civilized and polite, observing discipline, showing concern for the collective, cherishing public property, and finding it a pleasure to help others since their childhood. We should use their exemplary acts to stimulate and influence the whole society. If we achieve this, the social conduct of the whole society will be greatly changed.

Summing up the above, we can conclude that pushing education forward is a measure for solving the current problem of acute shortage of talented personnel and a plan of vital lasting importance in making the country prosperous. Our comrades should have such foresight and sagacity.

2. To Run Education Well, It Is Necessary to Form the Social Practice of Respecting Teachers and Paying Attention to Education

We must have many conditions and have done much in order to push education forward. One of the important problems which we must not neglect is to fully mobilize and display the strength of all quarters, make the whole society care for and support education, turn such work into a common practice, a habit and a system, and enable education to develop through mutual social support and interaction. The practice of making the whole society support education is an invevitable requirement for educational development. There should be no exception whatsoever at all times and in all countries. Taking higher education of the United States as an example, educational spending provided by the government only accounts for 48.3 percent, and that provided by society accounts

for 51.7 percent. Therefore, under poor educational conditions, our country needs to be supported by society in education. Even if conditions become better, we should still stress the support given by society in this regard. In a sense, the standard of educational development is decided by the extent of social support and attention.

1. Only by mobilizing the entire society to support education can we create favorable conditions for achieving rapid development in educational undertakings. Education is an extensive social phenomenon. In particular, modern education is getting closer and closer to society, the economy, and science and technology. On the other hand, educational results are shared by society as a whole. All these characteristics have shown that education is inevitably an undertaking supported by society as a whole. At present we have paid much attention to education, and our country has also invested as much as possible in developing education. However, our country's current standard in developing the economy is not high and the country has much work to be done in various fields. Therefore, it is impossible for the country to spend much money on saturating the demands of educational development. To push education forward and to get rid of the vicious circle mutually caused by the backward situation in both the economy and education, it is imperative for us to change our former practice in which the state runs the whole show in education and to mobilize all social forces, such as financial and material resources and other fields, to support education. This is the correct way to successfully deal with the relationship between the state in charge of operating schools and the social forces that should be mobilized in supporting education. In launching a social campaign of supporting education, a large number of urban enterprises and establishments, and units throughout the municipality have carried on cooperative programs with their neighboring middle and elementary schools and fixed their work of support in order to help them deal with the longstanding, big, and difficult problems, such as repairing school buildings, leveling play grounds, improving rest rooms, building sheds and washing facilities, and helping to buy teaching equipment. The rural villages have also made a big step in this regard on the 1984 basis in which they raised more than 42 million yuan of funds, repaired and built 430,000 square meters of school buildings, and bought and repaired 130,000 sets of desks and chairs. As of the end of October 1985, the suburban districts and counties also raised 23 million yuan in funds, repaired or overhauled 341 middle and elementary school buildings, built or rebuilt 114 school laboratories, and helped 651 middle and elementary schools buy or renew their teaching equipment. In a positive assessment, the disposition of so many problems within such a short period among the schools cannot be made by only depending on the state.

2. Only by mobilizing the entire society to support education can we truly upgrade the social position of teachers. The educational undertaking has not been put on an important place due to the longstanding advocacy of "taking class struggle as the key link." During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the people's attitude toward education went

to extremes and the people negated knowledge and did away with education, bringing about crushing damage to educational undertakings and serious persecution to the broad masses of educational workers. At present the idea of looking down on education, knowledge, and talented personnel has not been thoroughly eliminated and problems concerning the social position of teachers also has not been dealt with. The broad masses of educational workers have many complaints about this. In dealing with this problem we should depend on ideological education on the one hand, and have the people understand education while encountering with educational questions and upgrade their understanding on the importance of education. The reason why we have regarded as a big event the work of mobilizing society to support education is not only in order to help the schools deal with some practical problems, but also in order to overcome the long-standing social prejudice against teachers and foster the fine social morale of respecting teachers through these support activities. Over the past few months, leaders and workers of some departments and units have gone to schools to get in touch with the school faculties and their practical teaching work. They have learnt more deeply through experiences about the difficulties in training talented personnel and the hard work of teachers, and they have greatly changed their concepts. The people have universally reflected that they should pay attention to education, respect teachers, and consider supporting education as their bounden responsibility. Some school comrades reported that now it is more easy for them to manage things because they are being supported everywhere. Recently, the municipal government has called for improving the logistics work of universities. The various relevant departments have become more active and enthusiastic in providing conveniences for schools, showing an obvious change in their workstyle as compared with the past. Some people said that such a change has resulted from the act of supporting education by society and the municipality's recent efforts to mobilize the whole society to support education. Along with the practice of respecting teachers and paying attention to education and the gradual changes in the people's concepts of knowledge and talented personnel, some units have paid more attention to rationally using talented personnel and played a better part in strengthening intellectual development and further implementing the policy on intellectuals.

3. Only by mobilizing the whole society to support education can we further stimulate and mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers. To carry out reform and develop educational undertakings, we must mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters, and fully displaying mobilizing the enthusiasm of teachers is a decisive link. In this respect, social support for education has played an obvious part in boosting the teachers' enthusiasm. Leaders of enterprises and establishments have gone deeply to schools to conduct investigations and research, to work in schools, and to lead the workers to give voluntary services without asking for any special treatment of remuneration; the commercial and service departments have taken the initiative in serving schools and teachers, and delivering briquets and

vegetables to them; the neighborhood residents have enthusiastically helped teachers solve housekeeping problems; and the parents of students have educated their children to love their schools and respect their teachers. The broad masses of teachers have sensed that their social status has been enhanced. They said sincerely that the educational trends have never been so good before and that spring has come on the educational front. The broad masses of teachers have further enhanced their sense of responsibility, honor and mission and their working enthusiasm has been unprecedentedly boosted. Some teachers who worked discontentedly and asked for work transfers have recalled their applications. Many comrades on leave returned to schools to prepare for their lessons ahead of schedule. A new atmosphere of working hard and making progress vigorously has emerged in most schools.

Thanks to the fruitful results of winning social support and the universal support of the people for education, the broad masses of people have witnessed gratifying changes on the educational front and they are grateful to see that their children can have better chance of receiving education. Some leading cadres have come to know that today's young students are the reserve contingents of enterprises and that supporting education is aimed at supporting socialist modernization contingents and the enterprises themselves. Their enthusiasm in supporting education has been boosted unceasingly. Following Comrade Han Jingtian's cash donation to support education, many vivid deeds on enthusiastically supporting education have emerged in the municipality. A comrade who has been working in education for a long time said: "Such a situation has resulted from the municipality's efforts to mobilize the people to support education. Such a situation cannot be bought with money."

3. The Practice of Making Society Support Education Should Be Carried Out Perseveringly and Be Developed Deeply

We have scored great achievements in making society support education. However, we still have to make improvements in many fields because this is a new task. At present, we can just say that we are at a good beginning. We should not be contented with the present situation. We should improve the methods of leadership, work in a down-to-earth manner, and carry out such activity in a better way.

1. All related units should conscientiously investigate and sum up the work at the previous stage, and should consolidate and develop the achievements in giving support to fixed units. We should organize forces and adopt measures to rapidly support those items which should be put have not yet been supported. Meanwhile, the support should be improved constantly in terms of content and forms. Because superiority and potentials vary from unit of support should be many and varied. For instance, some units can organize scientists, technicians and professional personnel to help schools train foreign langauge, fine arts, and technical teachers; some units can select and assign outstanding workers and staff

members to serve as instructors of young pioneers and after-school activities counsellors in order to strengthen education on ideals and discipline and open up the "secondary class;" some units can provide schools with fieldwork places where teachers and students are allowed to participate in necessary production and labor work to carry out scientific experiments in order to improve teaching results; some units can help schools initiate school-run plants and conduct work-study programs; some units can cooperate with educational departments or schools to run professional and technical schools or establish additional professional and technical courses; some units can provide convenience for teachers by means of their own welfare facilities so that they can help teachers solve some difficulties in daily life; and some units, if possible, can provide advice and information for the educational reforms of schools. In sum, educational support should be more substantial in content, more varied in forms, and more remarkable in results.

2. All units should render realistic services to schools in line with their professional work. Because the educational undertakings affect all fields in society, all trades and professions may contribute to the development of educational undertakings. Whenever there are some educational problems, all units should give first consideration to them and actively solve them. In order to help schools run their canteens well, various grain and foodstuff departments should do their best to improve the supply work. Some vegetable and aquatic products bases can directly contact the schools. All designing and construction departments which undertake school building projects should strive to fulfill their tasks on schedule and in good quality so that these projects can be used by schools in proper time. All economic and professional departments and all enterprises and establishments should provide higher learning and secondary vocational and technical schools with convenience and conditions to organize practice production, to conduct social investigation, to go on on-the-spot visits, and to do graduation designing work. Scientific, technological and economic departments should support universities and colleges to conduct scientific research, to link teaching with production and scientific research, and to foster the students' ability to solve practical problems. Propaganda, cultural, publishing and judicial departments should actively support and help schools to strengthen education on the current situation, policies, ideals, discipline and the legal system in order to achieve success in building spiritual civilization. In sum, all departments and units should bring their educational items into line with their work plans, pay attention to implementing these educational items, conduct regular check-ups, and regard the development of educational work as an important content to judge their overall achievements.

3. We should foster the idea of giving long-term support to education and strive to systemize and regularize such support. Comrade Wan Li pointed out: "Education should be grasped assiduously and perseveringly, rather than giving it up halfway." In supporting education, society should

also do like this. Efforts should be made to overcome such an erroneous idea of regarding support to education as temporary work and support on one occasion being enough. Water resources bureaus have regarded support to education as a protracted major task, and have comprehensively supported schools to conduct reform and improve teaching quality by giving consideration to the long-term interests and beginning with the immediate needs. Their experiences are worthy of emulation and popularization. All units which support the education should have their long-term calculations and plans and a set of feasible measures, and should assign some leading comrades to grasp this work in order to regularize and systemize the work of giving support to education and to develop the work assiduously and perseveringly.

4. Families and society should cooperate with schools in after-school education. It is a job of the whole society to cultivate youngsters into persons of a new type with ideals, morality education and a sense of discipline. Family education, school education, and social education should closely cooperate with each other. Parents are the children's first tutors. Parents' manners, statements and actions, and their ways to discipline and educate children have a great influence upon the growth of youngsters and children. "We should put the blame on fathers if they bear children without educating them." Parents should regard it as their bounden duty to society as well as a specific content of supporting education to educate their children well in order to provide society with more talented persons with ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline. Such mass organizations as units, trade unions, women's federations, and CYL organizations should be concerned over the healthy growth of youngsters, provide them with various activities, and organize them to carry out physically and mentally healthy recreational and sports activities. All propaganda, cultural, and publication departments should regard social benefit as the only target, while the enterprise subordinate to these departments should regard it as their highest target. With a high degree of political responsibility and immense zeal, the units that create spiritual products, including press, books, television, radio, movies, drama, music, and art, should disseminate patriotism, socialism, and communism among youngsters and help them foster lofty ideals and upgrade their morality and educational level. In short, we should create a fine social environment that is conducive to the healthy growth of youngsters and children. This will greatly support school education.

4. The Educational Circles Should Clearly Understand the Situation and Take Advantage of the Situation to Develop Educational Undertakings

All trades and professions have created favorable conditions for vigorously developing educational undertakings. However, in the final analysis, we must rely on comrades of the educational circles to develop educational undertakings, though all trades and professions support the educational development. The CPC Central Committee has set forth definite guiding principles and blueprints for reforming the educational system. The municipality has made specific plans for implementing these guiding

principles and blueprints. At present a campaign of society supporting educational development has been upheld in the municipality. Just like some comrades have said, the educational front is at a golden age. Comrades of the educational circles must clearly understand the current situation and take advantage of the situation to develop educational undertakings.

Tianjin has made progress and notable achievements in educational work over the past few years. A group of advanced models have [word indistinct]. They have made great contributions to the two civilizations. After exchanging opinions with comrades on the educational front, we have the same feeling. The educational front is rather withdrawn as compared with other fronts. The educational front fails to meet the needs of the development of the situation in many fields. There are many objective reasons. There is no denying the fact that some leading comrades on the educational front are not vigorous enough. Some units play for time instead of handling the affairs that can be handled. Some affairs with good conditions have been handled in an ordinary manner. As the whole society has placed great expectations on the educational circles, comrades of the educational circles should repay the people for their support with new notable achievements in order to further enhance their enthusiasm for supporting educational development. We must make efforts to avoid deflating the people's enthusiasm for supporting educational development. For this reason, I expect the comrades of the educational circles to follow the following few tasks.

First, as far as the educational circles are concerned, at present the comrades of the educational circles should further enhance their enthusiasm and make efforts to create a new situation of being united to develop Tianjin's educational undertakings.

In the first place, the leading organs at all levels on the educational front should take the lead in setting examples in this respect, and should make their state of mind, leadership workstyle, and working method meet the demands of the new situation. I suggest efforts be made to give top priority to grasping the work of enhancing the spirit of leaders, improving their workstyle and overcoming the sentiments of feeling resentment and fearing hardships in the course of implementing the guidelines of the municipal educational work conference. Educational leading departments at all levels should concentrate a period of time on summing up experiences and finding out where they are lagging behind in line with the demands of the conference, and on this basis, work out an overall plan and put forth fighting objectives for the whole educational work. We should grasp and solve several problems of universal importance on the educational front every year. For instance, we should study ways to eliminate schools of poor quality and greatly improve the teaching quality of a great number of schools; study ways to create a new situation in training teachers; and study ways to turn all schools into strong bases of spiritual civilization. We should put forward specific demands, fix the time for accomplishing the work, share the responsibility to every person, and firmly grasp the work through to the end until it yields results.

Schools are the foundation for making educational work successful. A great number of schools in our municipality have done a remarkable job indeed. Although their material conditions are poor, their revolutionary spirit is strong. Their spirit is worth promoting. Their experiences should be summed up and popularized in a better manner. However, some schools are really lagging behind others because they fail to seek improvements. A small number of schools have even failed to concentrate their main energies on improving the quality of education. They have tried every possible means to seek extra money and to "create more income." The masses have great complaints about this and said that these schools are "harming the younger generation." Such a situation must be changed rapidly. At present, some schools have held general discussions on "what should the educational front do when society is supporting education," and have achieved very good results. After this conference all schools should hold this kind of discussions, unify the thinking of all people, and further mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters. Those backward schools in particular should adopt effective measures to improve their outlook within a definite time with the help of the organs at the higher level. All in all, we hope that the broad masses of cadres and teachers on the educational front will clearly understand the situation, grasp the opportune time, try by every possible means to do their work well, enable the educational front to become one of the most vigorous fronts in the municipality, and let the people throughout the municipality witness the new atmosphere, outlook, and achievements after a period of time.

Second, schools of various descriptions and at various levels should display their own favorable conditions and make positive contributions to building the two civilizations in our municipality. Over the past few years our municipal institutions of higher learning have provided a great number of scientific research findings many of which have won state scientific research awards. These research findings have played an important part in economic development. All institutions of higher learning should continue to display their intellectual superiority of having fairly complete branches of learning and more knowledgeable persons and technical personnel, fulfill their tasks of training talented personnel, actively carry out scientific research and scientific and technological consulting services and vigorously participate in carrying out joint research projects and technical transformation, developing new products, importing, digesting and absorbing advanced technology, and in various other work. Our Tianjin Municipality is an old industrial city. The tasks of technical updating and transformation which we have encountered are very arduous. It is hoped that all comrades of higher learning institutions, including those engaging in natural and social scientific research, will conduct research projects in close combination with the theoretical and practical questions emerging in the national and municipal economic construction, and will rapidly transfer the research findings to social productivity in order to make more

contribution to socialist construction. They should also continue to explore ways to establish various forms of integrating teaching, scientific research, and production. All primary and middle schools should in line with their specific characteristics, make due contributions to building material and spiritual civilizations, spiritual civilization in particular. A few days ago TIANJIN RIBAO carried the 10 items of work which will be done by primary and middle schools throughout the municipality to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. These 10 items of work are very good, and I hope that they will be carried out persistently and realistically.

Third, schools of all types and levels should also help and cooperate with one another to make progress commonly. In popularizing the 9-year compulsory education and vigorously developing vocational and technical education during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" period, the most major problem will be the shortage of teachers. To solve this problem, we should on the one hand vigorously strengthen teacher-training education at all levels; and, on the other hand, encourage and organize all higher learning institutions to make as many contributions as possible to training teachers for junior middle schools and for vocational and technical schools. Schools in the rural areas of the municipality now suffer from even more problems in terms of teachers and equipment. Therefore, schools in urban areas should try their best to support rural schools on the premise of ensuring the quality of their own schools. It should be advocated that key and ministry-run colleges and universities give support to local and newly established ones; key primary and middle schools give support to general ones; and secondary specialized and technical schools, where possible, give support to vocational schools. Over the past few years, this year in particular, inspired and affected by the social support to education, some good trends and experiences have emerged. Educational departments should give active guidance and vigorously popularize these trends and experiences.

Here I want to point out another problem. Under the concern and support of the state and society, our conditions for running schools have been improved gradually. It must be noted, however, that at present it is impossible to solve all educational problems overnight because the economic strength of the state and the force of various departments are too limited. At the same time, the funds and materials raised and provided by enterprises and establishments with an aim to support schools are hard-won and are gained through great efforts by overcoming many difficulties. Therefore, we must treasure these funds and materials and spend them on the urgently needed projects. We must under no circumstances use them wastefully and extravagantly. We must continually carry forward the principles of plain living, hard struggle, and running schools industriously and thriftily. This is the only way to obtain still more support and win greater sympathy from society. And only by so doing can we educate and enable the students to cultivate good habits of plain living and hard struggle as early as in their schooling period.

5. Leaders at All Levels Should Make Great Efforts to Grasp Education Well

By stressing that the whole society should support education and all trades and professions should try their best to render realistic services to schools, we do not mean that CPC committees and people's governments at all levels may reduce their leading responsibilities for educational undertakings. Success or failure of the entire educational undertakings, including the work of encouraging the whole society to support education, hinges on the efforts of leaders.

At the national educational work conference, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "What is leadership? Leadership means service." During his recent inspection tour of the remote mountainous areas in Shanxi and Shanxi Provinces, Comrade Yaobang also pointed out: "Leadership means service. There is a lot of sense in this sentence. We must conscientiously put it into effect." We should consciously apply the demand of Comrade Xiaoping -- "leadership means service" -- to leadership over educational work.

To make a success of service, first of all we should further improve our understanding of education. Comrade Xiaoping said that leaders who neglect education are short-sighted and immature. The leading personnel at all levels should all the more examine their own understanding in line with the demand set forth by Comrade Xiaoping. After the conference, units at or above the district-county-bureau level should spend a period of time on studying again the central authorities' decision on conducting reforms in educational systems and the important speech given by Comrade Xiaoping at the educational conference, truly unify their understanding with the demands set forth by the central authorities, firmly foster an idea in which socialist construction must depend on education, and should give due position to educational undertakings. Henceforth the party committees and people's governments at all levels should study and discuss educational work at regular intervals.

To make a success of service, we must have a fine mental attitude and work method. If we indulge in empty talk and don't do practical work, we will certainly be unable to push the educational work forward. The principal responsible comrades of the party and government organs at all levels should frequently go deep into schools to make contact with teachers and students in order to deal with them one by one and according to the order of importance and urgency the problems cropping up from drawing up plans and arrangements for acheiving overall development in education and conducting educational reforms, from implementing the policy on intellectuals and building teachers' ranks, and from raising educational funds and successfully dealing with the livelihood of teachers and students. Being a sciene, education has its own laws. Therefore, a good job should be done in organizing and leading work in this regard. It is not enough for us to only show enthusiasm for education, but to know well or master education and to grasp the laws of educational

development. We hope that leading comrades at all levels will make an effort to carry out investigation and study and to conduct theoretical study in a comparative and systematic manner in order to gradually make themselves able to speak on educational work.

To make a success of service, we must fully tap latent potentials in order to create the necessary conditions for developing education. The municipal people's government has decided, while doing a good job in continuously leading the society to support education in 1986, to take the work of developing education as an emphasis in doing good and concrete deeds for the people. Though the municipality has a limited income of local financial revenues and has a great deal of work to be done, it will also adopt all means and ways to appropriate a number of funds to increase investment in educational undertakings. In order to readjust the structure of higher education and to train specialized personnel urgently needed by the municipality, the municipal people's government has placed in the municipality important projects for capital construction the projects of building a teacher's university, a science and engineering college, a financial and economic college, and an educational science institute. The municipal government has also decided to give preferential treatment investment and construction operation of those projects and to urge the construction units concerned in charge of building these items to complete their construction and to put them into usage in a timely manner. It has also decided to establish an additional teacher's school in order to deal with the shortage of teachers and to continuously rebuild, expand, and newly build a large number of elementary school buildings in 1986 in order to deal with the shortage of school buildings, which is caused by the sharp increase of school-age children. In 1986 the municipality plans to build a cultural street, a scientific research district, and a large library in order to render better service for education and science and technology. Meanwhile, the municipal people's government has also decided to appropriate some funds for the foundation of scholarships, to build a number of dormitories for the teachers, staff members, and workers, and to expand or improve the sanatoriums and homes of the teachers. All in all, we should do several practical deeds for improving the working and living conditions of the teachers.

Comrades, the current situation is extremely favorable to developing educational undertakings and conducting reforms in educational systems. We possess the conditions and are able to score better achievements in educational undertakings throughout the municipality. Let us rally under the guidance the central authorities' educational principles, enhance our vigor, go into action, and strive to build Tianjin into an advanced city of education.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS RECEPTION FOR CHINESE, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

SK080621 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 23 December, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, held a New Year reception for journalists of various countries stationed in Beijing, and the press circles of the capital. Mayor Chen extended festive greetings to the participants, and expressed gratitude to the Beijing-based journalists of various countries for their many objective and fair reports which were conducive to improving the understanding and friendship between the peoples of Beijing Municipality and those of various countries. He also expressed gratitude to the press circles of the capital for their support to the work of Beijing.

Han Boping, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, spoke at the reception. He announced: Beijing Municipality scored encouraging achievements in economic construction in 1985. The agricultural output value of suburban areas is expected to reach 4 billion yuan, a 17.8-percent increase over 1984. The grain output was 4.39 billion jin, an all-time record. The industrial output value is expected to be 30.8 billion yuan, a 10.7-percent increase over 1984. Municipal construction and management were strengthened continuously, and new progress was achieved in foreign economic relations and trade. In 1985 it signed more than 300 agreements on foreign capital utilization and technology import, which involved $1.24 billion. Urban and rural people's living standards were further improved. The per-capita income of urban staff members and workers is expected to reach more than 1,300 yuan, and that of peasants more than 750 yuan, increasing by 29.7 and 12.9 percent, respectively, over 1984.

Han Boping stressed: Next year our country will enter the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development. We should resolutely adhere to the principle of building material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously, uphold the orientation of reform, restructure the economy, science and technology, and education comprehensively, continue to give first priority to the construction of urban infrastructure, expedite the development of science and education, and continue to restructure production setup. We should greatly develop the economic sectors suited to the characteristics of the capital, conscientiously promote the technical advancement of enterprises, and improve their economic benefits. In line with the demands of the overall plan for the municipal construction of the

capital, we should speed up the renovation of the old city, strengthen the construction of satellite cities and market towns, exert great efforts in the overall improvement of urban and rural environment, and make the municipality more beautiful and clean with more trees.

Attending the reception were Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and concurrently honorary president of the Beijing Municipal Association of Journalists; Sun Fuling, vice mayor of the municipality; and responsible persons of Beijing Municipality and the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A warm and friendly atmosphere dominated the reception. Chen Xitong and other leading persons of Beijing Municipality held cordial discussions with Chinese and foreign journalists.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

MODEL POLITICAL CADRE PRAISED--Shanghai, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, called on the comrades on the ideological and political work front in China to learn from Xiong Yuanqi, an outstanding political work cadre. Deng Liqun said at the closing session of the second annual meeting of the China Society for Study of Workers' Political and Ideological Work yesterday: Xiong Yuanqi was a brilliant example for our ideological and political workers. All our comrades on the ideological and political work front should learn from him, and enhance confidence and courage. The proposal made by Comrade Xiong Yuanqi that political work cadres should have self-confidence and self-respect and strive to improve themselves is a portrayal of his life. It should serve as a motto for all cadres doing ideological and political work. If all our comrades on the ideological and political work front were to act as he did, our ideological and political work would surely make progress and play a greater role. Comrade Xiong Yuanqi was the former head of the propaganda department of the party committee of the Jianghan Petroleum Administrative Bureau's instrument plant. He died of illness not long ago at the age of 41. [By reporters Wu Fumin and Zhang Gaopeng] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0842 GMT 21 Dec 85] /12640

RESPECTS TO DEAD COMRADE--Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--A ceremony to bid farewell to the remains of Comrade Cai Xu, China's noted wheat genetics, breeding, and cultivation expert, was held at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Auditorium this morning. Comrade Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Duan Junyi, Wang Renzhong, and Zheng Tianxiang; the CPC Central Organizational Department, the Agricultural Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Secretariat, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, the Rural Development Research Center of the State Council, the State Education Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, the Beijing Municipal Government, and Beijing Agricultural University; and relatives and former friends of Comrade Cai Xu presented wreaths. Zheng Tianxiang, Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Lu Liangshu, Jin Shanbao, and Sun Honglie attended today's farewell ceremony. After Comrade Cai Xu passed away, Comrade Wan Li entrusted Comrade He Kang to call on Comrade Cai Xu's family; and Comrade Wang Zhen visited his family members to extend condolences. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 27 Dec 85] /12640

EDUCATOR MOURNED--Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The remains of Comrade Zhao Juntao, outstanding member of the CPC, a tried Communist fighter, and a faithful proletarian educator, were cremated today at the Babaoshan Revolution Cemetery. Comrade Zhao Juntao died of sickness in Beijing on 14 December 1985, at the age of 83. She was a member of the Fourth and Fifth CPPCC National Committees and vice president of the Beijing Institute of Chemical Engineering. Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Nei Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Cai Chang, Hu Qili, Wang Zhaoguo, Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, and some veteran Red Army fighters and comrades, as well as some of Comrade Zhao's close friends extended their regards to her when she was confined to bed, and expressed their heartfelt condolences on her death. They also expressed their deep sympathy to her relative Li Peng and other comrades of her family. Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Deng Yingchao sent wreaths to a simple farewell ceremony held this morning by Comrade Zhao Juntao's family. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 28 Dec 85] /12640

DU XINHUAN MOURNED--Chengdu, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Comrade Du Xinhuan, an outsdtanding member of the CPC, loyal Communist fighter and NPC deputy, died of illness in Chengdu on 18 December 1985 at the age of 78. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Du Xinhuan's remains was held in Chengdu today. There were wreaths from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Xu Xinagqian, Tian Jiyun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Duan Junyi, Cheng Zihua, Yan Jici, Kang Shen, and Zhang Aiping. Those who paid last respects to Comrade Du Xinyuan's remains this morning included Comrades Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, and Li Shuo, and representatives of the cadres and people of Sichuan Province and Chengdu City. They also expressed their sympathy and solicitude for Comrade Du Xinyuan's relatives.]Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 28 Dec 85] /12640

ZHAO ZIYANG AND OTHERS MOURN--Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Zhang Yao's remains was held at the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries today. Zhang Yao was a member of the inspection group of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee and former Secretary of the party committee of the Institute of Geology under the State Seismological Bureau. Wreaths were sent by Zhao Ziyang, Bo Yibo, Duan Junyi, Huang Zhen, and Zheng Tianxiang to the ceremony. With a high degree of sense of responsibility of a communist, Comrade Zhang Yao joined the inspection group of the Central Commission for guiding party rectification in 1984, although he had retired then. Despite severe illness, he twice went to investigate cases in Qinghai. He died of a heart attack at work meeting on 16 December 1985. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 30 Dec 85] /12640

BEIJING SECRETARY ATTENDS RALLY--On the morning of 20 December the Beijing Municipal Association of Journalists held a rally to commend fine journalists of the municipality, and issue certificates of honor to those who have worked for more than 30 years. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and honorary president of the Municipal Association of Journalists; and Zhong Peizhang, director of the Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended and addressed the rally. They expressed their respects to the veteran comrades of the press circles of the municipality, and extended congratulations to the advanced collectives and fine journalists of press departments. They encouraged the participants to adhere to party spirit and principles, conscientiously study theories, intensify investigation and study, give full play to the role of press work, successfully publicize the party's principles and policies, and make new contributions to the building of the two civilizations in the capital. [Excerpts] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1] /12640

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NORTHEAST REGION

TEMPERING OF PARTY SPIRIT DISCUSSED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 16, 23 Aug 86, No 17, 8 Aug 85

[Speech by Sun Weiben [1327 4850 2609], deputy secretary of the Liaoning provincial CPC committee, delivered at the provincial CPC committee affiliated departments's ceremony honoring "the two advances and the two distinctions" on 1 July 1985]

[No 16, 23 Aug 85 pp 25-27]

[Text] Dear Comrades"

On this occasion to celebrate the anniversary of our party, I would like to discuss the question of the tempering of party spirit from the point of view of reinforcing the party constructions in government offices.

Our provincial affiliated departments are the leading offices in the province. They are the provincial CPC committee's advisors and its administrators. Every document issued by the provincial CPC committee, every meeting held, every task carried out, and every decision made are the results of the results of the hard work of the comrades in these offices. Therefore, these comrades' ideology, politics, culture, work, and style have a direct bearing on the efficiency of the leading organization and on the correct guidance of the provincial CPC committee correct guidance in all tasks.

How do we ascertain that our comrade officials have the qualitites that meet the requirements of the new era? That requires an effort in many areas, but the immediate question before us is to strengthen every member's and cadre's party spirit. To elaborate further, I would like to discuss four points.

First Point: Beginning With the Problem of Party Style

When we discuss party spirit, we must consider party style.

What is party style? When we talk about party style, we are generally referring to the style, preference, and quality of a communist's ideology, politics, performance, and daily life. That is to say, party style is determined by the condition of the members' party spirit; it is the

manifestation of party spirit by the party members. Through party style we can accurately detect the problems of party spirit.

Through party style we can discern the problems of party spirit. This premise is not difficult to understand. A person's conduct is proof of his aspriations. A party member's style is determined by the strength of his party spirit. A person's thoughts and behavior, a party member's party spirit and party style, are inseparable. It may sound arbitrary, but it is not possible for a person to have lofty ideals and despicable conduct, nor is it possible for him to engage in honorable conduct but have contemptible thoughts. Similarly, it is not possible to find a person in the party with a strong party spirit but deplorable style, or vice versa. A party member who has diminshed his party style, or has no party spirit, would be outrageous. At present there are indeed numberous problems with party style. They are manifested in different forms, but in the final analysis, all the problems can be traced to the members' party spirit.

The province's first-phase party consolidation unit and the current unit have taken conscientious steps to dispel and correct inproper styles in their attempts to study the documents and increase understanding. These improper styles generally are manifested in the following ways:

First, failure to eradicate the effects of 10 years of turmoil on the concept of "power," and the inability to utilize properly one's power to fulfill one's responsibility for the good of the people. Instead, a person may use his power for selfish ends and seek individual profits. In "the three recruitments and three shifts" (recruit students, recruit employees, and recruit soldiers; shift from agriculture to non-agriculture, shift from village to cities, and shift from laborer to officer) and in housing construction and assignments, he tries ingeniously to profit himself, his children, his close friends, and relatives. He even thinks that "honest people are losers" and that "one would be missing out if he did not reap a profit while he could." He ignores, "principles" and the "party constituion," giving himself raises and monetary awards, and promoting himself from level 22 to level 15 in no time, while boasting that under the new system of plant manager responsibility, his words carry weight. The workers only receive 180 yuan in monetary awards for the year, while he gets 5,200 yuan, and this does not even include the "little red packages" of bribe money from the subordinate units. He is concerned only with favors and not principles. He has given up the lofty responsibility of a communist and has devoted himself to self-interest. We say that power in the hands of comrades like these is undergoing a mutation.

Second, under the conditions of internal revitalization and external liberalization, people have lost their ability to resist negative influences and have cultivated the idea of "anything for the sake of money." They are "motivated only by money" and will fight for the pettiest profits. They fight over wages and status, and they plot and scheme while boasting with a full "sense of righteousness" that it is all for "practical policies" and that everything is legal and proper. Some people hide behind their wives while others work hand

in hand with their spouses in their bickering and bargaining and their unreasonable demands. They are full of complaints if they fail to satisfy their insatiable desires. Some even distort the party's policy of allowing selected areas and selected groups of people to prosper; they adopt the philosophy of "horses that don't feed in the night cannot get fat, people who don't make extra profits will not get rich." They team up with criminals; they engage in illegal sales and purchases, in giving and receiving bribes; they rob the nation; and they have become our public enemies.

Third, surrounding system reforms and leading group rejuvenation, some old decaying concepts have been exposed. For example, in considering certain assignments, people still use the traditional framework that one should only move up, not down. They equate their jobs and their status simplistically with contributions to the party. They think that unless they are some kind of "chief" they will not be able to serve the people. Some comrades feel they were born in the wrong era. They are sympathetic with the general complaint that his is an age when "youth is priceless, credentials are a must, connections are all-important, and performance is but for general reference." Other comrades feel that because they have reached the "three limits" (age limit, rank limit, and wage limit), they are "invincible"; they no longer worry about criticisms or censures, and they have no more scruples. They devote their time to making arrangements for their own final matters. In this new era, these comrades are being pounded by the desire for fame and fortune, and they are beginning to drop out.

Fourth, in the name of "benefits for the people" and "mobilizing the positive factors of the masses," some people ignore party discipline and ignore the laws of the nation: under false pretenses, they misappropriate awards and resources. They obtain many personal favors or small clique profits at a price in the name of national interest. Some comrades use their official positions as bargaining chips to set harsh terms and extort from the consumers and their own fraternal units. They rob from the public to enrich a small clique and cheat the people to fatten themselves. They ingeniously set up all sorts of "companies" and "centers," and with only a few personnel, they assume grandiose names like "Universal Company," "World Center," and "Asia Restaurant." They engage in speculation and profiteering; they disturb market conditions and ruin economic reforms. When their activities come under investigation, some have no remorse, but they feel that "reform means responsibility, and responsibility means the opportunity to make money"; "as long as it is for the collective, everything is justifiable." Even when they are censured they still feel that it was a "glorious mistake." These "public services" or "collective services" may appear grand, but down deep inside they constitute nothing more than extremely narrow bourgeois egoism. Those who are devoted to this type of "good deed" are interested either in obtaining a share of the profit or in boosting their own esteem; it has nothing to do with devotion to serving the people.

Fifth, some comrades' bureaucratic styles "have reached an intolerable level." Some of these comrades assume an attitude of "shirking" (shirking all responsibilities), "dragging" (delaying and forgetting), "stalling" (stalling and

ignoring), or "detouring" (evading problems). They are extremely irresponsible. Some are perpeturally superficial, depend totally on guidance from conferences, and rely on telephone remote control. They even call this the "modernized leadership method." They treat their area of administration as their "territory." They make arbitrary decisions and take preemptory actions; they take the wastefulness in production and construction lightly but react violently to the slightest criticism of their own methods.

From these improper styles we can discern changes in the party spirit. Some comrades no longer pursue the lofty ideals of communism but favor the decadent lifestyle of the bourgeoisie. They nurture the evil thought of acquiring inordinate wealth. Some people heartily advocate "relation-ology." In their social dealings they do not have the party's interests in mind, and they do not uphold the party's goal of serving the people. They are interested in personal profits. Tangled in a web of connections, they pull strings and get in by the back door. Some people nurture a vulgar populist view: in order to please the masses they would ignore law and order, and they would take part in illegal activities. There are those who revolutionary principles have been so compromised that they can no longer resist improper trends and illegal behavior, and they even curry favor with the powerful and wallow in the more with criminals. When a communist's party spirit has deteriorated to this extent, he can no longer meet the requirements of the new generation, which calls for the distinguished style of a proletarian. That is why we cannot begin to discuss party spirit without discussing party style. To rectify party style, to enhance official party construction, the true remedy begins with enhancing the members' party spirit.

Second Point: Party Spirit as the Embodiment of the Class Characteristics of the Proletariat

What is party spirit?

Some people say that party spirit is something illusory, and can only be sensed but cannot be described in words. Some say that regular appearances at party functions and regular payment of party dues are manifestations of party spirit. Others say that to be fearless in war and obedient and respectful in ordinary times are forceful demonstrations of party spirit, and so on. These are incorrect, or rather incomplete, understandings.

What we mean by party spirit, to put it simply, is the embodiment of the class characteristics of the proletariat, or in other words, the highest manifestation of these class characteristics. Then what are class characteristics? They are the special attributes that distinguish one class from another; they are the special nature and quality of each class. Different classes posses different characteristics. The landlord class has its characteristics; the proletariat has its characteristics. Political parties of different classes have different political spirits: a bourgeois political party has its political spirit, and a proletarian political party has its political spirit. Out party is the vanguard of the working class, and therefore the communists' party spirit is founded on the characteristics of the working class. Everybody knows that the working class is the most altruistic and most revolutionary. It respresents the most advanced productive force and therefore it

possesses the best political foresight and the brightest future. It has been tempered by great industrial production and has developed a strong sense of organization, discipline, and collectivism. These are the fundamental characteristics of the working class which cannot be found in other classes. The communists' party spirit is based on these fine characteristics of the working class.

Some people say that in order to adapt to the needs of the four modernizations, we are vigorously recruiting intellectuals into the party, and therefore our party spirit should no longer be based on the characteristics of the working class. This is a misunderstanding, or to put it bluntly, it is a muddled concept because, first, intellectuals is not a class concept. Second, those intellectuals recruited possess the qualities specified in the party constitution, and those are the qualities of the pioneering warriors of the working class. Third, our party may be in a new environment with new responsibilities, but the essence of our party has not changed: our party is the vanguard of the working class, that has not changed, so the basis of the communists' party spirit cannot be changed. Therefore, even though intellectuals are being recruited, we cannot refute the requirement that the communists' party spirit should be based on the characteristics of the working class.

Of course, the communists' party spirit and working-class characteristics are not analogous. Working-class characteristics are the basis of the communists' party spirit and the communists' party spirit is the manifestation, the essence, and the sublimation of working-class characteristics in the highest form. That is to say, it is not enough for a communist to have the characteristics of the working class, that is, only the standard of an average worker; one must also have the characteristics of the working-class vanguard. These include what we usually refer to as that distinctive proletarian standpoint, that scientific world outlook based on dialectial materialism and historical materialism, that outlook on life which steadfastly upholds the communist struggle, and that noble moral concept which places the interests of the party above everyting. These are the characteristics of the vanguard, the sublimation of working-class characteristics. These are the principles of the communists' party spirit. These are the outstanding characteristics which distinguish the proletarian political party from any other political party and are also the boundary that separates the vanguard from the average workers.

From the standpoint of the party as a whole, these principles of party spirit cannot be changed. Any change would blur the characteristics of the working-class vanguard and could even cause the party to decline to the extent that it no longer is a communist party. From the standpoint of the individual member, whether he can uphold these principles will mark the "value of his existence as a member." Those who maintain these principles of party spirit are the true communists, worthy of the name; those who have lost these principles may be communists in name, but they are no longer worthy of the name, and in fact they carry the empty name of "communists." Therefore, in the party's daily life we judge a party member by the strength of his party spirit.

[No 17, 8 Aug 85 pp 13-15, 29]

Third Point: Party Spirit Is Accumulated Through Struggles

The fine characteristics of the working class are not intrinsic, nor were they formed at the inception of the working class. Rather they were gradually formed and steadily developed, following the evolution of the working class from a "class in itself" to a "class for itself." Similarly, the communist party spirit is not spontaneous; it was formed and perfected gradually. It took prolonged and tortuous revolutionary struggles; it took the endeavors of numerous revolutionary martyrs and forefathers, the striving of the masses of communists and exemplary heroes, and the summations and enhancements of many revolutionary leaders to form and perfect. To quote from Comrade Rei Beshi's [0117 1732 2514] "Outline of the Report on the Question of Enhancing the Party Spirit," the members' party spirit is formed through "educating," "nurturing," and "tempering."

Because the party spirit is formed in struggles and strivings, then in a different historic era, and in a different environment, the party spirit carries with it a different concrete substance with a different emphasis. For example, during the war years, the party emphasized armed struggle, and in that cruel armed struggle, a communist was required not only to have the confidence of certain victory, a high degree of revolutionary self-consciousness, utmost courage, strict organization, and disciplinary instincts, but he alsmo had to be brave enough to withstand hardships, defy death, and be ever ready to sacrifice his life for the cause. This was the standard used to measure the strength of the party spirit of a communist during an era of constant war and bombardment. During the era of the land reforms, however, the requirements in the party members' party spirit were conspicuously different. Today our party has turned to developing productive power, implementing a policy of external liberalization and internal revitalization, vigorously developing a socialist commodity economy, and conducting comprehensive economic system reforms. Under these conditions a communist is expected to make contributions toward these reforms. On the one hand, he must remove all obstacles to the development of the commodity economy and remove any obstacles to the concept, regulation, system, method, and style of reform; on the other hand, he must not apply the principles of commodity exchange to the party's political life. He has to deal with commodities and currencies but still uphold the grand socialist ideal, never forsaking righteousness in the presence of profit and never "doing everything for the sake of money." He has to open up actively to the outside world but be constantly aware of intrusions of corrupt capitalistic ideas and lifestyles. These are the basic demands in the new historic era on the members' party spirit. In conclusion, in a new historic era, there are new struggles and new political lines, and there are new demands as to the substance and emphasis on the party members' party spirit.

Last Point: The Main Aspects of Enhancing the Tempering of the Party Spirit

From the above discussion of the principles of party spirit, we can see that the concept of party spirit actually covers a wide area and must be conscientiously enhanced in several aspects. In this new historical era, under the demands of the party's political tasks and the condition of the party's political ideology, we must emphasize the education in the party's basic goal of

serving the people wholeheartedly. All the improper trends, wehther past or present, despite differences in appearance, have common characteristics: they abandon party and national interests and defeat the party's basic purpose. Therefore, the education of party members and cadres in the party's fundamental goal is most imminent and most significant.

What is meant by the party's basic purpose is the goals and reasons for establishing the party. The goal of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly; our party has no interests other than the interests of the proletariat and the masses. The party's fundamental purpose is the basic substance of our party spirit and is also the most significant aspect in the present tempering of party spirit.

For a communist to be able to uphold the party's basic objectives, at any time and under any conditions, in addition to having an accurate mass viewpoint, an attitude of total responsibility to the people, and a willingness to learn from the people, he must, more importantly, first resolve his own outlook on life. One's outlook on life is nothing abstract, nor can it be established by a few slogans; rather it is concretely reflected in a person's accomplishments and his daily life. From the previous five examples of improper trends, I would like to select three in discussing the proper outlook on life.

First, the concept of money. Why have some comrades nurtured a concept of "everything for the sake of money"? It is because of a lack of proper concept of money. Ever since money was introduced as a medium of exchange, it has been a complex social phenomenon. From the economic viewpoint, money is a peculiar commodity: it serves as the standard of valuation, medium of circulation, and a means of accumulation and dispersement. Communists should have a dialectical view of money; they should adopt a flexible attitude. We cannot summarily condemn the view that money is important. "Everything for the sake of money" is wrong, but "never for the sake of money" is equally wrong. The basic goal of our revolutionary movement is to rid our people of poverty and to liberate the people economically, so that they can lead happy prosperous lives. To hasten this goal, comprehensive economic reforms are being carried out to implement a planned commodity economy and develop a socialist commodity economy. This is economic efficiency, economic accountability, and compliance with the laws of economics. This is why we have to talk about money. To be money-conscious for the sake of socialist economic efficiency is desirable and honorable. We no longer accept the "gang of four" and their phoney socialism: they were "concerned only with political accountability and not economic accountability." Being "money-conscious" is not objectionable. Rather, it should be strongly advocated; it should be highly regarded as the party spirit and administrative attribute to be emphasized in all people in finance, especially the cadres in managerial positions.

But from the point of an individual's personal ideals and daily life, money should not be paramount. People should not live for the sake of making money; as some people say: "Nowadays money is everything." Today there are comrades who are constantly scheming and bickering; they work according to pay in that they work harder for more money and work less for less money, and they will

not work without money. They are interested only in immediate favors and ignore long-term benefits, forgetting the lofty ideals of communism. This type of "moneymindedness" should be criticized. In a capitalist society, money is the supreme being controlling personal realtionships as well as economic relationships; as described in "The Communist Manifesto," "everything is buried in the icy water of egoism." There is nothing between individuals except the naked money relationship. As long as a person has money, "he is honored although he has no virtue, he is sought after although he has no real power," and he can "rescue the imperiled, revive the dead, condemn the noble, and destroy the living." Money is omnipotent. But under our social conditions today, money is no longer omnipotent; it exists only to serve as a medium of exchange. Money has diminished in importance in our ideology because we are communists and communism will eventually destroy money. Therefore, money should not be the object of our pursuit. We should manifest our communist spirit and uphold our ideal of living in perfect contentment.

Does this money concept contradict the present policy of allowing selected areas and selected groups to prosper? We suggest that there is no contradiction. A correct money concept does not exclude economic wealth. Attaining economic wealth does not depend on speculation and profiteering or preying upon the weak and helpless. Our policy of encouraging selected people to grow rich first does not mean advocating the ideology of "everything for the sake of money." Under present conditions, how much a person makes and how soon he makes it should be in direct proportion to his contributions to society and to the amount of his effort. It should reflect his intelligence, his scientific skills, and his educational level. In other words, he has to grow rich on his own true ability, not by going against the party's and the people's interests and not by speculation and profiteering, trickery, and deception. Therefore, our money concept and the policy of allowing selected areas and selected groups of people to grow rich first are not contradictory.

On the road to prosperity, we communists must be guided by spiritual affluence, that is, we must have a correct understanding of the meaning of life. We cannot seek economic satisfaction and material pleasure alone and abandon all ideals. What we call spiritual affluence is what we communists possess which surpass the average people in socialist political consciousness and scientific and cultural knowledge. We pay in actual labor for a value comparable with a material reward. Spiritual affluence means having a magnanimous attitude toward wealth and poverty. One should not lose heart just because one is not rich, and should not forget the people, the collective, the nation, and lofty communist ideals when one does become rich. This is spiritual affluence. Guided by this ideal, you are rich with aspirations, with morals, and with a good party spirit. Otherwise your wealth may be a problem.

Second, adoption of a correct attitude toward indulgences. At present, some comrades seem to think that leisure and comfort are very important. They advocate "working to the limit, playing to full capacity." They emphasize "the ability to make money and spend money" and carry on about consumption. As the jingle goes: "How many years does a person have? At

best 70 or more. Even that is not easy, so indulge while you are here." They promote indulgence, whether they could afford it or not; they pursue comfort and leisure; and they favor a decadent lifestyle. This is indeed dangerous. We communists are not ascetics, and therefore we do not reject pleasure or happiness. This is an old Chinese saying: "People look forward to happiness as trees look forward to spring." Everybody pursues happiness. The ultimate goal of our revolution and reforms is to enable the people to lead happy lives. But when we talk about comfort and happiness, we must know the limits, that is, we must comply with the party's basic goals. The communist goal is not to pursue personal comfort and happiness; rather it is the liberation of all people, so that everybody can lead happy lives. Therefore, when we discuss happiness, we must consider the fortunes of each and every person. We must be "the first to bear the sorrows and the last to enjoy the pleasures of life." We must "endure hardship first and enjoy pleasure later." For the sake of the revolutionary task, not only can we endure hardship, but we can sacrifice everything. The revolutionary martyrs did this in the past. Comrade Fang Zhimin [2455 1807 2404] in his "Prison Memoirs" discussed this question. His views are still valid and can still be our guiding principle today.

Some comrades say that during the cruel war years, the spirit of endurance was the magic weapon that defeated the enemies. But today it seems inappropriate to accentuate the spirit of endurance. Some people even say that only narrow-minded peasants talk about endurance now or that it is just the bad habit of those small producers who will not amount to much in this day and age. To advocate endurance today seems to be high treason and pure heresy. We feel that this is not right. We needed the spirit of endurance in the past, and we need it in the present, in the future, and perhaps forever. Endurance is not just a diligent, frugal, and simple lifestyle, but more importantly, it is a reflection of lofty ideals which include, in politics, a firm upholding of proletarian standards; in ideals, a firmly established revolutionary outlook on life; and in work, a fervent eagerness to progress. These attributes are necessary in our present socialist modernization constructions. Because we lack experience, because we have a huge population, because we have a weak foundation, and because we lack financial and material resources, in order to achieve a maximum economic return with minimum input, we must be cautious and conscientious, industrious and frugal; we must rely on careful calculations and strict budgeting; we need scientific management techniques; and we must emphatically advocate the spirit of endurance. This spirit does not obstruct the realization of the socialist four modernizations program. Actually, it is a necessary attribute.

Some people say that comfort and leisure are the small pleasures in life which come with the nation's economic growth and the people's higher standard of living and should not be classified in the context of party spirit. This is not true. Some say that we can enjoy eating, drinking, and all kinds of hedonistic pleasures and that as long as we are spending what we have earned with our own efforts, nobody can find fault with that. But as communists, even in spending what we have earned we must not infringe on the party's or the people's benefits; we must not violate communist ethics. Only then will there be no criticism. For a communist, just to be within our budget and to be up to national standards are not enough. We are also bound by the

Proletarian vanguard ideal and the revolutionary virtues. For example, to be excessively extravagant, to pursue hedonistic pleasures, and to waste resources on ostentatious exhibitionism, even though one may be spending what one has earned and is well within one's means, it is still against the communist party spirit. If this is allowed to develop, not only will the revolutionary task be let down but because material wants are insatiable, this will unquestionably lead to political decadence.

It is an irrefutable fact that the attitude toward indulgences and the spirit of endurance are important to the nation, the people, and the individual. They mark the presence or absence of aspirations, vitality, and hope. There are manh ancient Chinese teachings in this area. Tang Dynasty poet Li Shangyin wrote in his "Ode to the Plum Blossom": "Behold ancient countries and homes, success came with hard work, decay stemmed from extravagance." Therefore, even when one is well endowed, one should never forget the spirit of endurance. During the times of the Three Kingdoms, even Cao Cao counseled "favoring frugality and not opulence" and "mile-high aspirations." Zheng Banqiao once wrote to his brother advising him that "wealth can fool people but poverty can inspire resolution and wisdom." Even these well-endowed forefathers would resolve to be frugal for the sake of greater fulfillment, why do we altruistic communists hesitate? The question of how to spend money is a moral question as well as an economic question; it is a question about daily life and reflects political ideology and is also closely related to individual conduct. Therefore, we must treat the problem seriously.

Third concept: Talking about status. Originally according to the traditional communist point of view, different duties and different status are just social distinctions, an objective requirement stemming from social production and social life. All work is equal: there is no superior or inferior work. During organization reforms, however, some comrades are showing unhealthy attitudes, and they begin to equate status and leadership positions with prospect and future. Here I want to stress the following points:

First, personal status should be subjugated to the objective needs of the development of communist tasks. This is the most fundamental point in our present status concept. Since we communists have aspired to devote our lives to the country and to the communist struggle, even to the point of sacrificing our lives for the communist cause, then we should not be fastidious about our jobs and our tasks. During the war years, when there was a need in the frontline, we went to the frontlines to fight. During economic construction, when there was a need to strengthen the grassroots, we went down to the grassroots level; now the four modernizations call for rejuvenated leading groups, and so we promote the young people. One should be flexible, willing to move up or down and willing to be the leader or the assistant. This is the quality needed in communists.

Second, whether one is in a high office or low, no matter what work one does, as long as it serves the party's purpose, it is honorable and should be respected by all. Among government officials this attitude is probably not a problem. Basically we should establish a correct concept among the

public. Some comrades who have stepped back are feeling the pressure from society, family, and friends. Often a transfer from secretary to deputy secretary or from bureau chief to supervisor would lead to rumors and gossip. Therefore, the status concept should be emphasized repeatedly.

Third, a higher positon only brings heavier burden and more responsibilities, but it does not bring instant knowledge and ability; more significantly, it does not bring special privileges. Therefore, the higher the position the more modest and cautious one should be, never forgetting the true qualities of a common worker. The higher the position the more careful and conscientious one should be, trying harder and accomplishing more. The higher the position the higher the standard one should set for himself, never seeking special privileges. The higher the position the stricter one should draw the boundary between himself and those who "act like overlords." He should work closely with the people and never adopt a bureaucratic style. This is not just to remind those newly promoted comrades but all comrades should clearly understand this concept.

Here, I would like to say a few words to those who are over 50. In some units the age structure and intellectual structure in the hierachy of leading groups may cause real problems in the career moves for some cadres who are in their fifties. We should look at this question objectively. Many of these comrades joined the cause during the latter part of the war of resistance against Japan or during the early days of the war of liberation. They have gone through long periods of party education and received much tempering and testing. They are politically more mature, they are more experienced, and they are more qualified in virtue and in ability than anybody else in their original positions or even in more important positions. But because of structural limitations in age and education in the leading groups, only a small number of comrades can be promoted to higher leading positions or retain their present positions. Most comrades must relinquish their jobs and positions to younger comrades. The situation gives rise to popular jingles of unhealthy sentiments: "At 37 and 38 one waits for a chance to move up; at 47 or 48 one works to no avail; and at 57 and 58 one waits to be shoved around." This leads to bewilderment among some comrades. They sadly acknowledge that "past the age of 55, there are more reserves than one can count, and there is no hope for promotions, so why would one bother to strive?" Is there any truth in these sayings? I do not think we need an answer nor an explanation. By these comrades' long years of tempering within the party and by their accumulated consciousness of party spirit through numerous struggles, we can distinguish the truth. Here we should remind them not to pitch their own career problems against present policies, and they must treat this matter with high degree of professionalism and political responsibility. In fact, not all officers are in their forties; many cadres who are in their fifties are still the backbone of their units. We hope these older comrades will serve energetically, and even if they do leave their original posts, they do not leave the revolution but continue to practice communism in a different capacity. We communists do not aspire to be officials; we aspire to be revolutionaries. To be a "government official" is to serve the people, and not to be a "government official" is to serve the people in a different way. As long as our communist ideals do not waiver, we can stand at our new posts and still make contributions toward the modernization tasks.

This concludes my speech for today. Thank you.
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CSO: 4005/164

NORTHEAST REGION

MEMBER'S ADMISSION INTO PARTY STUDIED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 18, 23 Sep 85 pp 42-43

[Article by Zheng Yan [6774 6056]: "A Party Member's Reconsideration Concerning Entrance Into the Party Studied"]

[Text] During our recent visit to Dandong City to examine its party consolidation work we saw a report filed by the municipal transportation brigade's party committee and one of its units to a high-level party organization on how a person surnamed Zhang was granted party membership after a year's delay.

Having been upset by criticisms from his superior, Zhang, on the eve of his cross-examination, said that he "no longer wished to become a party member." While answering questions from secretaries of the party branch and party headquarters, Zhang stated that "I am not qualified and I exert a bad influence on others. I have made a bad impression on my superiors. I have no great ambitions. Besides, being a party member means I would have to obey orders as to where to work. I might as well wait until I am more qualified." Zhang was asked to reconsider his decision and the next day he told the secretaries that he "still would like to become a party member." However, he failed to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the seriousness of the matter during cross-examination; therefore, on the floor of the branch meeting on 28 July it was resolved that Zhang's application be delayed for 1 year. The resolution was based on the fact that Zhang's political consciousness was weak and the fact that his on-job performance since his 1980 transfer has been unsatisfactory. The consensus among Zhang's coworkers is that his presence "makes no difference" since he is unproductive and rarely speaks up at meetings. He has been called "absent-minded."

The day after the decision was reached (29 July) by the party branch, an investigator was sent by a high-level department in charge of party consolidation to the agency for which Zhang works. He issued a statement saying that "it is unlikely that Zhang's political consciousness is weak; it is probable that he is just a very proud person." The investigator also demanded that thorough studies be made on Zhang's performance and ideological background and that he undergo ideological education. Because of this, the secretaries of the party branch and party headquarters had to speak with Zhang again and after a meeting that lasted an entire morning they announced that Zhang's political consciousness had improved and that they had arrived at a better

understanding of Zhang; as a result, the party branch called another meeting on 30 July to review and approve Zhang's application for membership. The party branch felt that Zhang's unwillingness to become a party member could be attributed to ideological regression, weak political consciousness, and an inferiority complex. It contended that despite the fact that Zhang was in ill health he had managed to accomplish the work assigned him without complaints or violations of disciplinary rules. Due to ill health, Zhang once requested to be transferred elsewhere; however, when his request was rejected by his superiors he never attempted to complain to the higher authorities. The party branch argued that Zhang is a hard worker who participates actively in party consolidation and whose only flaw is that he is simply a very quiet person.

Finally, the party branch summarized what it had learned from the case and offered a partial evaluation of Zhang.

It is important that we treat what we learn from the incident in a serious manner. We feel that the report raises two questions: (1) Has the party organization of the agency for which Zhang works dealt with his application in a serious and cautious manner? (2) Has it adhered to the recruitment standards?

Despite the fact that it has been 5 years since Zhang was transferred to this agency, the party branch with which he was affiliated did not have an accurate and thorough understanding of him until its party consolidation work entered the membership registration stage, during which Zhang's application was reevaluated and a "general understanding" was arrived at (after an interview that lasted only one morning). This shows that Zhang's party branch not only ignored his day-to-day performance but also failed to study his record during party consolidation; therefore, it was unable to profile Zhang accurately.

When Zhang announced on the eve of registration that he "no longer wished to become a party member" the party branch spent only a short time studying and educating Zhang, and before it could reach a thorough understanding of the case it decided to delay his application. But when it learned that higher-level organs held a different view it changed its mind in one morning and granted Zhang membership. Obviously, both decisions were arrived at in a perfunctory manner.

Is Zhang qualified to be a party member? The report shows that he is merely someone who "obeys orders without complaints or violations of disciplinary rules," who never "complains to the higher authorities," and who "did not take advantage of personal ties when his request for a transfer was rejected." The fact that Zhang was considered qualified simply because he had never committed a major blunder means that the recruitment standard has been lowered.

Organizing recruitment work is crucial to maintaining a pure and progressive party leading group. It requires thorough organizational, ideological, and political work, whose successful implementation is dependent upon the faithful enforcement of the party's disciplinary rules concerning the standards of party members. What do we wish to learn from this incident? We hope and believe that the Dandong municipal transportation brigade's party organization will learn from the case. We would also like to urge party organizations in other agencies and the masses of party members to apply what they have learned from the incident as they engage in party consolidation.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPPCC MEETING ON SERVING FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

SK100220 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 9 January, the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department under the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Changchun City to exchange the experience gained by the personages of social circles in serving the program of building the four modernizations. The grand meeting, attended by personages of virtue, discussed the issue of how to achieve a splendid future.

Attending the meeting were 155 representatives from the fronts of industry and communications, finance and trade, education, science and technology, culture, and public health; CPPCC committees of all levels; democratic parties; and the federations of industry and commerce of all levels, as well as representatives of nonparty personages and mass organizations. Of these representatives, some have devoted themselves to conducting reforms in economic systems, some have engaged in scientific and technological inventions and innovations, some have engaged in giving intellectual support to the border areas and conducting advisory activities in science and technology, and some have devoted themselves and made contributions to the program of building socialist spiritual civilization.

Attending the opening ceremony of the experience-exchange meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the United Front Work Department under the Provincial CPC Committee, including Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Zhang Shiying, Huo Mingguang, Liu Shulin, (Li Deming), and Zhang Fengqi, as well as responsible persons from the provincial-level democratic parties, the provincial-level Federation of Industry and Commerce, the provincial-level Fellowship Society of Taiwanese Compatriots, and the provincial-level Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Gen Yuelun, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and chairman of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting, at which Comrade Liu Jingzhi delivered an opening speech.

At the meeting, Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech.

At the meeting, the congratulatory messages sent by the provincial Trade Union Council, the Provincial CYL Committee, the Provincial Women's Federation, the Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and the Provincial Scientific and Technological Association were also read.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the CPPCC Committees and the United Front Work Departments of various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING ENDS 22 DECEMBER

SK231331 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] In her speech at the second enlarged executive committee meeting of the fourth Provincial Women's Federation that ended on 22 December, Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that improving the status of women is an urgent, strategic task of the women's movement in the new situation.

She said: Women play a key role in our province's socialist modernization. They have enthusiastically engaged themselves in reform and made great contributions to our province's material and spiritual civilizations. However, taking the entire situation into consideration, it becomes more and more obvious that the status of women fails to suit the demands of the four modernizatons, and this is the key factor affecting and preventing the development of the women's movement and the further realization of the equality between man and woman. Thus, improving the status of women is a requirement placed upon us in the great period, as well as an essential condition for ensuring that women fully play their role in the two civilizations.

Chen Suzhi said: We should improve the status of women in the political as well as in the cultural, scientific and technological fields. In accordance with women's actual conditions, women's federations and organizations at all levels should carry out the education on ideals, discipline, the current situation ad policies, and the legal system in order to help women to eliminate their inferiority complexes and their idea of relying on their husbands and strive for economical and professional independence. Psychologically women will be independent if they have ideals and fighting goals. At the same time, they should cultivate their ability to bring into play their role of holding up their half in the four modernizations. Therefore, women must strive to improve their educational and scientific levels by attending various specialized classes or study classes in their spare time in accordance with their professional demands.

Yu Wenqing, chairman of the Provincial Women's Federation, summed up the gratifying achievements in our women's work over the past year and set forth the main tasks for 1986.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES CYL COMMITTEE PLENUM--In his speech at the fourth enlarged plenary session of the ninth Provincial CYL Committee, which ended on 8 January, Comrade Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee pointed out: In the new [word indistinct], the task of CYL organizations should be concentrated on study. The people of young to middle ages should study hard and temper and cultivate themselves to become talented personnel. First, we should study Marxist theory. Second, we should study history, in particular modern history. Third, we should learn in the course of practice and from the masses. (Du Xinmin), Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC committee and director of the Organizational Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech at the session. He urged CYL cadres at all levels to do their jobs solidly, set strict demands on themselves, and contribute to the four modernizations. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Jan 86 SK] /9274

FOREIGN, KMT SPIES RESISTANCE--On the afternoon of 10 January, the Provincial State Security Department held a commendation rally for those cadres who have been outstanding in struggling against foreign and Kuomintang spies. These cadres were also issued prizes. At this rally, 26 advanced workers, 15 civilized workers, and 25 comrades who have made contributions in their work were commended. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jan 86 SK] /9274

HEILONGJIANG UNION-RUN SCHOOLS--So far, 56 out of 79 city and country trade unions in Heilongjiang Province have run workers' schools and universities. The present 59 workers' schools have a total of more than 30,000 students. Some 112,000 students have been graduated from these schools since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Among them, some 5,200 students were college graduates. About 572 full-time teachers and more than 1,000 part-time teachers are working in these schools and universities. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Dec 85 SK] /9274

HEILONGJIANG HIGHER EDUCATION--During the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Heilongjiang Province has scored achievements in readjusting the structure of higher education and increasing major courses. During the period the province instituted 50 specialized courses of 27 kinds among the higher educational establishments. As of now, the number of specialized courses among the universities across the province has reached 340 courses of 205 kinds, and the number of college students and graduate students across the province has reached more than 69,300, a 30 percent increase over the 1984 figure. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Dec 85 SK] /9274

CSO: 4005/401

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI MEETING DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING PARTY CONGRESS

HK170331 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Provincial CPC Committee held a forum on 16 January with respoksible persons of democratic parties and the industry and commerce federation and non-party democratic figures to report on the agenda for the forthcoming provincial party congress. We Qingyun, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided.

Deputy Secretary Zhou Yaguang reported on the agenda. He said that there are three main items: 1) To discuss and formulate a proposal on the draft program for the Seventh 5-Year Plan of national economic and social development in the province; 2) to discuss and approve questions regarding the partial readjustment of the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, and Discipline Inspection Commission; 3) to discuss and approve a Provincial CPC Committee decision on strengthening ideological and political work.

Zhou Yaguang said: These three major affairs are all related to the continuity of the province's efforts in reform and opening up, and to laying the foundation for economic take-off in the future. I hoep you will all put forward valuable ideas and suggestions.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S AMUDUN NIYAZ ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY

OW160802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Urumqi, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--"We will continue to carry out to the letter 'the law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities' and speed up the draft work on the local laws and regulations in the new year," a Xinjiang official told XINHUA on Monday.

Amudun Niyaz, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said that since the founding of Xinjiang in 1955, all nationalities in the region have enjoyed autonomy.

Now, 64 percent of the representatives in the region's Sixth People's Congress are from the local minorities, while minority cadres compose 69 percent of the regional leaders and hold all the head offices at various administrative levels.

There are now 192,000 minority cadres, 4.2 times more than in 1955, and minority technical personnel increased from 2,400 in 1955 to 115,000 in 1984.

In the past 30 years, the minority languages, custom and habits, as well as religious beliefs, have been respected, the life of all nationalities has been improved. The gross industrial output value increased 14.6 times and the agricultural output value increased 3.4 times, compared to 1955.

Talking about the new year's plan, the official said that there are two things to be stressed: one is to strengthen the enforcement of "the law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities," the other is to speed up the draft work on the "regulations on the autonomy of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region."

The regional people's congress has formulated 22 local laws and regulations which have protected the legal rights of the minorities and ensured that government decrees are carried out in the region.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU RALLY COMMENDS PROGRESSIVES IN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK091225 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Air Force of the Lanzhou Military Region and the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau today jointly commended and rewarded 20 advanced collectives and 20 advanced individuals emerging in the activities of making army-people joint efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization and conferred on them the honorable titles of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in making army-people joint efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization.

Over the past 2 years, along the 1,000-li of railroad lines and in light of the realities of the PLA units and railroads, the Air Force of the Lanzhou Military Region and the stations, depots, and warehouses under the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau have carried out activities to make joint efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization. Through the joint efforts of the army and localities, the activities of joint efforts to build socialist spiritual civilizations have ranged from gneerally doing good things to using communist ideology to train people of a new type, and from purely and merely grasping the building of spiritual civilization to simultaneously grasping two civilizations. Both the army and the localities have undergone marked changes. The environmental and sanitary outlook of the units under the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau has changed very greatly. Some stations, depots, and warehouses which had been dirty, disorderly, or discourteous for many years have changed their backward situation. The quality of service and the social order of the railroad system have remarkably improved. The number of crimes, disturbances on trains, and traffic accidents have dropped greatly. Last year, the bureau broke records for 20 transport tasks for the first time since the founding of the bureau 29 years ago. Its safety record ranks first for the railroad system in the whole country. The bureau has won the prize of the Ministry of Railways in the labor emulation drive for four consecutive quarters.

The commanders and fighters of the PLA units have received training and been promoted in the large social classroom. Army-government and army-people relations have become closer. This has fully shown the great function and strong vitality of the activities of making army-[word indistinct] joint effort to build spiritual civilization.

During the summing-up and commendation rally, Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region, and Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC

Committee, attended the rally. Li Xuanhua, political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region, and (Song Qingchun), member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, spoke at the rally.

The Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Public Security sent congratulatory letters to the rally and gave silk banners to our province's leadership group handling the correction of social order and the Air Force of the Lanzhou Military Region. The Air Force Political Department presented a silk banner to the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau Political Department. Responsible persons concerned of the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Air Force also attended the rally.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING ON HANDLING THE MASSES' LETTERS, VISITS

HK201208 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The meeting of all discipline inspection departments throughout the province on handling the masses' letters and visits which had lasted 3 days concluded in Lanzhou today. This is the first provincial meeting of the discipline inspection system on handling the masses' letters and visits since the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee was established in 1983. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the conference of the discipline inspection system of the whole country on handling the masses' letters and visits which was recently held by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The meeting seriously studied the instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities, including Hu Yao bang, on the work of handling the masses' letters and visits. The meeting discussed the situation in discipline inspection and in handling the masses' letters and visits in our province.

At the meeting, the discipline inspection departments of Dunhuang, Gaotai, Kangxian, places in southern Gansu, and the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau respectively informed the participants of their experiences in doing well the work of handling the masses' letters and visits.

The meeting demanded that discipline inspection departments at all levels and cadres engaging in the work of handling the masses' letters and visits must enhance their understanding, define their tasks, adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, seriously implement the principle of being responsible for the work at their own levels and of handling the matters of their own departments, and really do well the work of handling the masses' letters and visits at the county level in the year ahead.

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CSO: 4005/401

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG MEETING ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCES

HK201230 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The first regional meeting on awarding prizes to outstanding achievements in philosophy and social sciences opened grandly and solemnly at the people's theatre this morning. Regional party and government leaders Wang Enmao, Janabil, (Ke You Mu Ba Mu Dong), Feng Dazhen, (Mao Dehua), and Ismail Yashenghuofu attended the meeting. Prizes were awarded for 249 outstanding achievements in philosophy and social sciences in the region.

At the meeting, Janabil, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled: "Uphold the Basic Truth of Marxism, Closely Link With Practice, and Create a New Situation in Social Sciences Work in Xinjiang."

In his speech Janabil fully affirmed the gratifying achievements made by the region's philosophy and social sciences workers in research on philosophy and social sciences. He urged philosophy and social sciences workers of various nationalities in the region to further uphold the four basic principles, to emancipate their mind, to seek truth from facts, and to seriously study new problems in accordance with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates.

He expressed the hope that philosophy and social sciences workers of various nationalities will further strengthen unity, make more and better cooperation in their work, earnestly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in the academic field, seek common ground while reserving differences, and make joint efforts to promote and develop philosophy and social sciences.

At today's meeting, Feng Dazhen, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional Philosophy and Social Sciences Committee, delivered an opening speech.

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CSO: 4005/401

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG SENDS STUDENTS OVERSEAS TO GAIN EXPERTISE

OW170728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Urumqi, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is sending more students to study abroad in an effort to boost the regional economy.

An official of the regional education department said here today that 25 students from the Uygur, Kazak, Kirgiz, Xibe and Han nationalities will go to Japan to study after completing a language training course in Changchun, capital of Jilin Province.

Another 67 students from Xinjiang are scheduled to go to Japan by the end of this year.

Xinjiang has sent more than 100 students to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States over the past year; there were only 21 sent abroad between 1978 and 1984.

Xinjiang is a multi-national region with 12 minority ethnic groups, accounting for 60 percent of the 14 million population. Before the founding of new China in 1949, over 90 percent of the local inhabitants were illiterate or semi-illiterate.

The official noted that the regional government increases funds for education, particularly minority education, at a yearly average rate of 10.8 percent.

Over 90 percent of minority school-age children are in school.

In addition to sending students to study abroad, the regional government has sent large numbers of minority people to universities and colleges in other parts of the country to study, and many noted universities offer special classes for Xinjiang students.

About 20,000 graduates have returned to Xinjiang and are playing leading roles in various trades in the region.

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CSO: 4000/140

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU DOES WELL IN CONTROL OF POPULATION GROWTH

HK151026 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpt] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the province scored gratifying achievements in control over population growth. During the period, the birth rate for women of child-bearing age dropped each year. About 78.6 out of every 1,000 women of child-bearing age gave birth to children in 1981, but the figure dropped to 67 in 1984. The sharp drop fully indicates that the province has done well in planned parenthood work during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, more and more couples responded to the idea of bearing only one child. By the end of October 1985, some 275,000 couples responded to the call, an increase of 540 percent over 1980.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the rate of one child families increased remarkably and the rate of multiple child families decreased each year. According to statistics, the rate of one child families in the province increased from 53.1 percent in 1981 to 61.8 percent in 1985. The rate of multiple child families decreased from 19.4 percent in 1981 to 6.9 percent in 1985.

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CSO: 4005/401

NORTHWEST REGION

RESULTS OF FERTILITY SURVEY IN SHAANXI REPORTED

HK290802 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Report: "Shaanxi Province Has Completed an Investigation into Fertility"]

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the State Statistical Bureau this year made a sample survey of fertility in 10 prefectures and cities, some counties (districts), townships (towns), and villages (resident groups) of our province. On the basis of fact-finding data processed by computers, a "preliminary report on fertility" in our province has been completed. The report shows that our province has made great achievements in family planning work.

With regard to marital status, the survey notes that the marriage rate of women in our province is high, whereas the divorce rate is low and matrimonial relationships are healthy. Over the past 30 years, the age for marriage of women has been delayed. In 1984, the average age for women in a first marriage in our province was 21.9.

With regard to child-bearing, over the past 30 years the age at which the first child is born has risen. In 1984 the average age for child-bearing was 26, while the age at which the first child was born rose by 3.9 years. The state call to reward couples who limit themselves to a single child has achieved a good response throughout the province. Since 1980, the one-child rate among newborn babies has been 44.3 percent.

With regard to contraception, knowledge about contraception is widespread among the women of our province. On the average, they know about more than five kinds of contraceptives. In the past 30 years, every married woman has used more than one kind of contraceptive.

According to the fact-finding survey, in the early 1980's, the age of women of their first marriage and bearing the first child declined to a certain extent, but the rate of having two or more children still held at 27.2 percent. In this connection, what is most important is that we should intensify publicity and education in family planning, enhance the quality of contraceptives, and improve family planning services.

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CSO: 4005/401

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON ENCOURAGING ACCURATE REPORTS

HK300036 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 85 p 1

["Excerpts" of 19 November JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article: "The Merits or Demerits of a Matter Should Not Be Considered by Merely Taking a Good or Bad Report as the Basis"]

[Text] When giving an account of their work to the higher authorities, some units report only the good news and not the bad at present. The crux of the matter lies not only in these units but also in their leaders because they like to judge right and wrong by merely taking a good or bad report as the basis. Some leading comrades are wreathed in smiles whenever they hear good news from their subordinates because they think this is a credit to them. However, whenever they hear a bad report, they knit their brows, or even show a long face to their subordinates, because they think they have been disgraced. As a result, those who report good news are heartened and those who report bad news are disheartened. This has become a general rule in some units. Some comrades point out that in wartime those who hope to become heroes should fight bravely in battles, but in peacetime those who hope to become advanced should do nothing more than report good news. This is a certain delicate satire. It must be noted that generally speaking, it is difficult for a leader to encourage his subordinates to report the bad news rather than the good. However, if he judges right and wrong by merely taking a good or bad report as the basis, he actually does not encourage his subordinates to speak the truth. As a result, it is difficult for him to hear the real state of affairs from the lower levels. When leading comrades listen to reports from the lower levels, they must therefore be sober-minded and take a realistic attitude and must encourage their subordinates to speak the truth. When listening to reports from those who insist on talking about the good, we must not hesitate to ask them the whys and wherefores. Even more we guard against such a situation in which those who only report good news are heartened and those who report bad news are disheartened. Furthermore, it must be pointed out that listening to reports from subordinates is only one of the ways to know what is going on at the lower levels and what we get is only second hand information. To know what is really going on at the lower levels, the best way for leading comrades is to go down to the grass-roots units to obtain first hand information so that they can make a proper appraisal of unit or a person. By so doing, those who try to seek fame and

position by reporting only the good news and not the bad can hardly succeed in their schemes. And only by so doing can we really get to know how things stand when we are listening to reports from the lower levels, and those who give an account of their work to their leaders do not dare to adulterate their reports with falsehoods. Henceforth, from the higher authorities to the lower levels there will be a good practice of speaking the truth and doing practical work.

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CSO: 4005/387

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN MILITARY REGION MEETING ON MILITIA, RESERVE SERVICE

HK140225 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Jinan Military Region recently held a conference on militia and reserve service work. The meeting demanded that Henan and Shandong provinces focus on the following four aspects in this work in the coming period:

1. In accordance with the demand for lightening the masses' burden and reducing numbers while improving quality, we must further readjust the militia organizations, reduce the numbers and make the force smaller but of higher quality, to ensure that the militia organizations are suited to the new situation in urban and rural economic structural and administrative reforms, while also meeting combat-readiness needs and duties in coastal defense and key civil defense cities.

2. Continue to get a good grasp of building the reserve force units and of preparations for wartime mobilization. We must do a good job in assigning the leadership groups of the reserve units in accordance with the demand for four transformations of the cadre force. We must do well in organizing training for these units, especially for the cadres and the specialized and technical detachments, so as to improve the military and political qualities of the reserve personnel.

3. Get a good grasp of military training for university and secondary school teachers. This year Shandong and Henan provinces must continue to get a good grasp of pilot projects and sum up experiences in preparation for all-round launching of military training in universities and secondary schools.

4. Bring into full play the shock and backbone role of the militia in building the two civilizations. The meeting demanded that the people's armed forces departments at all levels and the cadres of these departments regard as a major task organizing and mobilizing the militia to actively take part in building the two civilizations and doing a good job of militia and reserve service work while building the two civilizations, and persevere in this work for a long time.

The meeting also studied ways of helping the masses in economically poor areas of the two provinces to extricate themselves from poverty and get rich. The units and people's armed forces departments in those areas should carry forward the fine tradition of the wartime years of sharing weal and woe and struggling arduously with the masses, and grasp the work of helping the local people to extricate themselves from poverty and get rich as a major affair. They should map out practical plans and take practical action to that effect.

Jinan Military Region Deputy Commander Gu Hui spoke during the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/389

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHENGZHOU PLA STEPS UP EDUCATION FOR RETIRING CADRES

HK140425 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] In the course of streamlining and reorganization, the Zhengzhou Military Subdistrict CPC Committee has strengthened education in ideals and discipline for cadres. In accordance with the new establishment, the tasks of the streamlining and reorganization of the organs of the Zhengzhou Military Subdistrict are relatively arduous. Many cadres have faced problems in leaving or remaining at their posts.

The military subdistrict CPC committee has taught them to correctly deal with the relations between partial and local interests and the overall interests and between individual interests and the revolutionary interests, to learn from the revolutionaries of the older generation, to establish firm communist ideals and confidence, to compare themselves with the frontline comrades-in-arms' spirit of being bold in making self-sacrifice and of suffering for the sake of the people, to compare themselves with the advanced figures' spirit of making more contributions toward the revolution, to define the Communist Party member's duties, and to establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

Centered on these problems, the cadres of the organs have discussed what should be done in the course of streamlining and reorganization so as to make them understand the difficulties of the state and take the overall situation into consideration. The cadres who will be transferred to civilian work as decided, have all declared: We must happily obey the decision of our organizations and carefully do our last jobs well.

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CSO: 4005/389

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JIANGSU ARMED FORCES MEETING--The provincial Armed Forces Committee held a plenary session today to implement the suggestions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission concerning the work of the militia reserve service at present and in the future and to study and solve some major problems regarding the development of the reserve force in the light of the actual conditions of our province. Gu Xiulian, chairman of the provincial Armed Force Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the meeting. She said: Strengthening the people's armed forces is not the exclusive responsibility of the military departments. It is also the responsibility of our local party committees and governments at different levels. We must, in accordance with the requirements of the central authorities, work together with military departments to build up our province's reserve forces in a planned and selective way. Efforts should be made to implement joint defense plans, strengthen the militia and reserves, and do a good job in all work related to combat readiness to ensure that after undergoing streamlining, the armed forces can shoulder the responsibilities of safeguarding the motherland and the construction of the four modernizations. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9604

LANZHOU LOGISTICS WORK MEETING--Next year [as heard], the PLA units of the Lanzhou Military Region will implement the standard of 1 and 1/2 jin plus 4 liang of vegetables and nonstaple foods, that is, each person will have 1 and 1/2 jin of vegetables, 1 liang of meat, 1 liang of oil, 1 liang of bean products, and 1 liang of poultry, fish, and eggs each day. This standard was proposed at the meeting of the Lanzhou Military Region on logistics work which concluded yesterday afternoon. Some 400 representatives attending this meeting seriously studied documents of the conference of the whole army on logistics work, exchanged experiences in logistics work, made arrangements for the tasks of production in logistics departments this year, and commended and rewarded 5 advanced farms and 40 advanced individuals. Leading comrades, including Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region; and Li Xuanhua, political commissar, attended the meeting and spoke. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4005/389

END

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13 February 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC SCHOLAR SPEAKS AT WARSAW PEACE SEMINAR

OW160338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--Experts from 14 countries today decided to draw up proposals for the UN declaration on peace for submission to the United Nations at the end of this year.

On the final day of a 2-day international seminar of experts on education for peace, participants resolved to discuss specific proposals at a second seminar to be held in Tokyo next October. The Warsaw seminar was jointly sponsored by the Peace Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Tokyo University of the United Nations at the request of the UN secretary general to mark 1986 as the international year of peace.

Participants at the seminar offered various proposals to clarify such concepts as international peace and security, the new international order to be established in accordance with the UN charters and the prospect of peace in the world.

Renowned Chinese scholar Zhou Peiyuan said in his written speech at the seminar that grave threats to world peace are posed by the arms race, the hegemonistic acts of the superpowers, the existing international economic order, the confused ideas about peace and the tolerance of the threats to peace. He called for a worldwide effort for peace and stability. All countries in the world must abide by the UN charters and should take effective action to help developing countries out of their economic difficulties and thus contribute to the establishment of a new international order, he stressed.

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CSO: 4000/148

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MACAO GOVERNOR RESIGNS; WILL RETURN TO PORTUGAL 8 JAN

HK030647 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Donald Cheung and Adam Lee]

[Text] The governor of Macao, Rear-Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, officially declared his resignation yesterday, signalling an end to his 4-1/2-year reign over the territory.

Seen by many as a political vanguard, the 53-year-old Adm e Costa will return to Portugal on Wednesday--for what officials describe as another "holiday."

Tonight, the flu-stricken governor will join Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY at a dinner which will also be attended by key Beijing representatives in Macao. Among them will be Mr Ke Zhengping, Beijing's leading representative in Macao, and Mr Zheng Hua, the former No 2 man in Nam Kong and now an NCNA vice-director in Hong Kong.

The announcement, issued by Macao's Government Information Services, drew all-round praise for Adm e Costa's achievements from community leaders, who said his decision to step down is "regrettable."

While stating that Adm e Costa will resign before 26 January, the date set for the Portuguese presidential election, the announcement made it clear that the president of Portugal, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, will accept his request.

Political analysts believe this is real adeus--goodbye in Portuguese. They base this belief on a spate of crucial decisions made recently by the Macao Government.

Not only have successful bidders for major projects, including a jail, a hospital, and the reclamation project in Areia Preta, been announced, but the Portuguese administration has also ruled on important issues concerning the civil service, such as the annual pay increase. "These all point to one thing--that he wants to have them done before he goes,"

one observer said, noting that the governor's cabinet will probably continue to run day-to-day events while the acting governor, Colonel Amaral de Freitas, will only be the ceremonial head.

Asserting that tonight's function is not a farewell dinner, senior Macao officials told the SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING] POST it was arranged prior to Adm e Costa's official visit to Lisbon last month. They also said a cocktail party to be held at the governor's palace on Monday--which has been suggested as yet another farewell function--is an annual event, during which Adm e Costa will present awards to community leaders on behalf of President Eanes. But they were unable to say if--or when--Adm e Costa will return to Macao.

The timing of his decision to return to Portugal, observers said, supports the thinking that the governor wants to play an active role in Portugal's presidential elections.

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CSO: 4000/146

BRIEFS

HONG KONG PATRIOTS--Guangzhou, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the CPPCC National Committee, met with patriotic personages from Hong Kong and responsible persons of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee here today. She encouraged the patriotic personages to continue to work for the prosperity of Hong Kong. The meeting took place in the conference room of the Zhudao guesthouse in Guangzhou. Deng Yingchao arrived at the meeting with Luo Peiyuan, chairman of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee. She shook hands and exchanged greetings with patriotic personages from Hong Kong Shi Jingyi, Deng Kun, Liu Haoqing, Fang Xianyang, Kong Qinglong, and Li Yulin, and responsible persons of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 26 Dec 85] /9599

CSO: 4005/404

USSR REJECTS U.S. SENDING TROOPS TO GULF REGION

OW181935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov has said that Soviet Union does not accept the U.S. steps of sending their troops to the Gulf region. He was referring to reports about the U.S. decision to provide military escort for American commercial ships which sail across the Strait of Hormuz after the Iranian search of an American cargo boat.

The Soviet general told a Kuwaiti daily published here today that the United States should recognize the current power balance in the region. "We do not intend to confront the latest developments by power," he added.

On the U.S. threats against Libya, Govorov described the American measures near the Libyan coast as "a demonstration of military power" and pointed out that it is difficult for the United States to solve that problem by military means due to many considerations.

Govorov, who concluded here on Thursday a 5-day official visit, told Kuwaiti Arabic newspaper AL-WATAN that Moscow is ready to meet Kuwait's armament demands.

But he noted that his discussions with the Kuwaiti leaders only dealt with implementation of the already signed agreements and not with new agreements.

He said that during the visit, he put forth "a number of proposals to bolster relations between the armed forces of the two countries."

Govorov's visit here has been described by the Western diplomats as a Moscow's diplomatic push in the Gulf and efforts to open new arms markets.

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CSO: 4000/143

BRIEFS

SOVIET MILITARY GROUP VISITS KUWAIT--Kuwait, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--A high-ranking Soviet military delegation, led by Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Govorov, arrived here today on a 6-day official visit to Kuwait at the invitation of Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. On his arrival, Govorov said that the aim of the visit is to discuss general issues with Kuwaiti officials. A show of new Soviet weapons will open during his visit, he added. Kuwaiti Chief of Staff Major [as received] 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, who greeted the Soviet delegation at the airport, said that the two sides will also discuss means of boosting military cooperation between the two countries. According to the Kuwait News Agency, the visiting Soviet team would "examine the suitability of advanced Soviet-made weaponry to the needs of the Kuwaiti Army." Shaykh al-Sabah visited Moscow in July 1984, where he signed an arms deal reportedly valued at U.S.$327 million, covering the supply of the hand-held Strella-2 missiles, the new version of SAM-7, and also low-altitude SAM-8 missiles. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 11 Jan 86] /9604

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK SOVIET-KARMAL TROOPS--Islamabad, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--An Afghan jet fighter was recently shot down by mujahideen [holy war fighters) in Hassan Khel area, Jaji District of Eastern Paktia Province, PAKISTAN TIMES reported today. The report said that a Soviet officer was captured alive by mujahideen in Rudat District of Nangarhar Province. It was also reported that on 27 December the Muslim guerrillas damaged two tanks and killed 16 Soviet-Karmal troops in the same province. They also foiled a major offensive on their centers near Jalalabad, capital of the province. As a result, five Karmal troops including their commander were killed. The mujahideen also repulsed two attacks of the Soviet-Karmal troops in southern province of Qandahar on 28 December. In the exchange of fire, 30 Soviet-Karmal troops were wiped out while 18 mujahideen were killed and 34 others suffered injuries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/143

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PRAISES GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

OW210258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Athens, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today said that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's latest nuclear arms control proposal is "the most impressive move on the world chess board."

Gorbachev's plan for the elimination of all nuclear weapons as well as other mass destruction weapons by the year 2,000 "is not merely a proposal or a vague target, but a new reality," he said, addressing a function marking the "Year of Peace."

The Greek prime minister received a letter last Friday from Gorbachev which explained the new Soviet proposal.

Papandreou said that "in substance," Gorbachev "indirectly accepts" U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" on the mediumrange missiles.

The Greek prime minister also said that his peace initiative together with the leaders of five other countries calling for a worldwide nuclear freeze as a first step to disarmament has "gained momentum" and that they will discuss it in the immediate future to "jointly decide on further actions necessary for making use of the new possibilities."

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CSO: 4000/147

GREECE WELCOMES SOVIET PROPOSAL ON CYPRUS

OW230420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Athens, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Greece welcomes new Soviet proposals for the settlement of the long-standing Cyprus problem, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulas said here today.

Papoulas said in a statement that the Greek Government "particularly appreciates" the Soviet Union's interest in finding "a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem based on the principles provided for in the UN resolutions."

According to a government spokesman, the Soviet Union conveyed Tuesday a set of proposals to the Greek Government for settling the thorny Cyprus problem. The Soviet proposals include demilitarization of the island, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, and the closure of all foreign military bases and installations there.

The Soviet Union also called for an international conference on the Cyprus dispute within the UN framework, which will be attended by representatives of the island's two communities and all members of the UN Security Council.

Papoulas said although the Greek Government has in the past welcomed a similar Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Cyprus issue, it considers the new initiative "constructive" and one that could contribute to easing the tension in the eastern Mediterranean--"a direction which the UN secretary general is already working on, and whose efforts we will naturally continue to support."

The foreign minister, however, reiterated that the complete withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus is an "inviolable prerequisite" for any viable solution acceptable to Greece.

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CSO: 4000/147

HU YAOBANG REPORTEDLY TO VISIT WESTERN EUROPE IN JUNE

HK221110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang is to make his first visit to Europe in June taking in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, Western diplomats said here today.

Chinese authorities have still not confirmed the visit which, the sources said, will be from 8 to 25 June. Beijing has proposed dates for the stay by the party's secretary-general in each of the countries, but none has yet responded, diplomats from the four countries said.

Mr Hu would like to start with Britain, followed by West Germany, France and then Italy, but not all the countries had agreed to this order, the diplomats said.

The party chief's last foreign trip was in May to North Korea. This followed visits to Australia and New Zealand the same month and to Japan in November 1983.

Mr Hu's trip to Britain is in response to an invitation extended by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in December 1984, when she came here to sign a joint declaration with Beijing on the future of Hong Kong, British sources said.

Mr Hu was invited to West Germany by the country's Social Democrat Party (SPD) and by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who visited China in September 1984.

French President Francois Mitterrand extended an invitation to Mr Hu to visit France during an official visit to China in 1983, while Mr Hu's planned visit to Italy is at the invitation both of the government and the Communist Party.

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CSO: 4000/147

BRIEFS

FRG MINISTER MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR--Bonn, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--China and Federal Germany will further strengthen political and economic relations in the coming years. This desire was expressed by both sides during the breakfast given by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister for foreign affairs, in honour of Guo Fengmin, Chinese ambassador to FRG, today. They also exchanged views extensively on international issues. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9604

YAO YILIN MEETS BRITISH AUTHOR--Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met British author Han Suyin at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Yao briefed Han on China's capital construction and education and answered her questions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 20 Jan 86] /9604

BELGIAN CHAMBER QUARTET--Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--A concert was given here this evening by the Belgian Wallonie Chamber Quartet. The program included works by Bizet, Beethoven, Mozart and Belgian composer Gretry. The performance was warmly received by the Chinese audience at the Haidian Theater. The Belgian artists arrived here 20 January at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. They will also make a performance tour of south China's Shanghai and Guangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

CHAIRMAN OF FRG'S LUFTHANSA--Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with Heinz Ruhnau, chairman of the Lufthansa Airlines of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party here today. Li welcomed the technical cooperation between the Chinese Civil Aviation Administration (CAAC) and Lufthansa in construction of a CAAC maintenance base. He hoped the Lufthansa's experts who will come to work in China will bring here their best technology, management and working style. Ruhnau arrived in Beijing 15 January to attend the opening of the Beijing office of Lufthansa. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 17 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/147

BRIEFS

GDR PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION--Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, president of the party school of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met here today with a delegation from the Karl Marx Party High School of the German Socialist Unity Party. Wang is also vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC. The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Wang in honor of the visitors. During its stay in China, the delegation, led by the school's vice-presidents Professors Goetz Dieckmann and Wolfgang Schneider, has visited Guangzhou, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Shanghai and Xi'an. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9604

EE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT--Beijing, 14 Jan (AFP)--The foreign ministers of Poland, Hungary and East Germany are to pay official visits to China this year, informed East European sources said here today. The only Eastern Bloc foreign ministers to have visited China since a Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960's are those of Romania and Yugoslavia. It has been agreed in principle that Marian Orzechowski of Poland and Puja Fridgyes of Hungary will visit here in June, while the dates for East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's visit are still under discussion, the sources said. China's relations with the Eastern Bloc have developed rapidly in the past 2 years, along with a thawing in relations between Beijing and Moscow. Moscow announced last week that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze would visit China in May or June, in line with an agreement for an exchange of foreign ministerial visits reached last month, but Beijing said that no dates had yet been fixed. China last year signed long-term trade agreements with all Eastern European states and the Soviet Union. Eastern European sources estimate that trade with China will total $32.6 billion in the next 5 years. Beijing has indicated that it would be willing to reestablish party-to-party relations with Eastern European states, excluding the Soviet Union. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/141

PRC PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

OW202140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0956 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Presidential Order No. 35 of the People's Republic of China

The following appointments and removals are made in accordance with the decision adopted by the 14th Session of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee on 20 January 1986:

1. Ismail Amat is appointed minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Yang Jingren is removed from the post of minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

2. Ai Zhisheng is appointed minister of radio, cinema, and television.

Ai Zhisheng is removed from the post of minister of radio and television.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China

[Dated] 20 January 1986

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW200234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1709 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy closed this afternoon in Beijing. A by-election of the Standing Committee members of the Central Committee was held and the vacancies on the Central Committee were filled. The four new Standing Committee members of the Central Committee elected at the by-election were Mao Zhifeng (female), Shi Quan [4258 3123], Shi Nianhai, and Mai Ciqiu [7796 6337 3808]. The seven new Central Committee members filling the vacancies were Ding Deyun, Jiang Binxiang [3068 4426 4382], Shen Zhengzhi [3088 2973 1807], Chen Banyan [7115 6721 3508], Chen Rubin [7115 3067 2430], Zheng Fanglong [6774 5364 7893], and Zhang Renkai [4545 0088 2818].

The session passed "a resolution on mobilizing the whole association to actively participate in building socialist spiritual civilization." It called on organizations at all levels and association members to hold high the banner of patriotism; carry on the fine tradition of self-education; study Marxist theory and the party's principles and policies; adhere to the four basic principles; closely link the lofty revolutionary ideals with the actual objective of struggle; resolutely resist and oppose the corrosive influences of capitalistic and feudalist thought; and strive to be an association member who loves the motherland, the people, and ideals and morality. The resolution called on organizations at all levels and all members to take a responsible attitude like that of being a master of one's own country and bring into play the role of democratic supervision by daringly and truthfully reflecting on the situation and criticizing serious cases of dereliction of duty and illegal activities that seriously hurt the state's interests so as to bring about a fundamental improvement of party style and social conduct. The resolution stressed the need for all association members to actively put into practice structural reforms in culture and education and other reforms. It called on them to emancipate their minds, innovate, and offer advice for reforms. The resolution also called on them to perfect their professional skills in order to become promoters of reform.

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CSO: 4005/409

PEASANTS, WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK190512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Jin Daye [6855 1129 2814]: "Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Holds National Work Conference"]

[Text] The Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party held a national work conference in Beijing from 9 to 13 January. Over 60 responsible members from organizations of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party in 26 provinces, regions, and municipalities and from various departments of its central organs attended the conference. The conference discussed the question of recruiting new members and the question of strengthening the building of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. The conference also discussed the situation and tasks of the current reform and the 1986 work plan.

The CPC Central Committee Secretariat held a meeting of cadres of central organs at the same time the conference was in session. On the evening of 10 January, participants of the conference watched a videotape of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. On 11 January, they discussed speeches of leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The comrades unanimously expressed that the central organs of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party must respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee, set a good example in raising efficiency, studying diligently, strictly enforcing discipline, and other aspects, and struggle to effect a fundamental change for the better in social practices, to gradually lead to victory the entire economic structural reform with the focus on cities, to fulfill the 7th 5-Year Plan, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party attended the conference and gave an important speech. Fang Rongxin, vice chairman and director of the Executive Council of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, presided over the conference.

Yan Mingfu, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee attended the conference and gave a speech. He hoped that under the new situation, the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party will continue to carry forward its glorious tradition of self-education, do an even better job in conducting ideological and political work and education about the situation, and fully arouse the enthusiasm of its members and the masses with whom they are in close contact in order to serve China's revitalization and reunification.

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CSO: 4005/409

UN-AIDED POPULATION PROGRAM 'GOING ON SMOOTHLY'

OW200716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kunming, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--The UN-aided population science training and research program in China is going on smoothly and initial results have been achieved, according to a recent meeting of the research institutes undertaking the program.

A. Laguian, deputy representative in Beijing of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), expressed his satisfaction with the work which is being undertaken by 20 Chinese population research institutes. "We are doing a very difficult job with very limited funds," he said. "But we shall do everything possible to ensure the tasks accomplished."

Dr A. Laguian inspected 10 Chinese research institutes last year. "There will be many difficulties ahead," he told a meeting of the directors of the 20 population research institutes. "We can certainly accomplish the task with the limited amount of money."

The program was launched last year by the population institutes of the Chinese People's University, Beijing University, Fudan University, Sichuan University and 16 other universities. It will end in 1989.

During the meeting, the population experts discussed China's mortality rate, female population, old people and urbanization.

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CSO: 4000/149

RECOLLECTIONS OF ZHOU ENLAI'S LAST DAYS

HK101445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Gao Wenqian [7559 2429 6197], originally carried by the issue No. 1 ZHONGHUA YINGLIE [CHINA'S MARTYRS]: "During His Last Days--Notes on Comrade Zhou Enlai When He Was Seriously Ill in the Hospital"]

[Text] At noon on 1 June 1984, Zhou Enlai, who was suffering from cancer, looked around his office for the last time. After that, he said good-bye to the Xihua Hall in Zhongnanhai, where he had lived and worked for 25 years. He went to the hospital to undergo an operation. He spent his last 18 months of life in the hospital.

Zhou Enlai discovered that he had cancer during a routine physical examination in May 1972. At that time, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was in its 7th year. In those years when the party and state were in a dire situation, Zhou Enlai underwent much suffering and endured a problem which was beyond description. Although he faced extreme difficulties, he took the interests of the whole into account, swallowed his pride, and bore a heavy load in order to avoid the dangerous situation. Old as he was, he stood fast at his post and handled a work load beyond his capacity. He did everything possible to mitigate the losses caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" and to maintain the continuous operation of the work of the party and state in various regards. Eventually he became mentally and physically exhausted and broke down from constant overwork. In spite of the fact that Zhou Enlai was afflicted with a lingering disease, he made use of an opportunity resulting from Lin Biao's betrayal of the country and resolutely held high the banner of criticizing the ultraleftist ideological trend. He carried out a series of tasks in various fields, made efforts to remove the disastrous effects of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and did his best in order to extricate the party and state from its difficult position. For this reason, he gave no thought to his disease. Instead of slowing his work, he increased it. He repeatedly asked medical workers to coordinate medical treatment with his work. He said that the treatment of his disease should conform with his work so that his work might not be affected or disturbed.

Not long after that, the correct idea put forward by Zhou Enlai on criticizing the ultraleftist ideological trend was negated. The key work of the whole country was shifted to criticizing Lin Biao's "ultrarightist nature." Taking

this opportunity, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique launched a movement opposing the "resurgence of the rightist deviation." At that time, Zhou Enlai's condition worsened. Everyday he passed blood in his stool, sometimes more than 100 milliliters. Taking this opportunity, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique intensified its efforts to persecute Zhou Enlai. Politically, taking the opportunity of "criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius," they openly attacked Zhou Enlai on various occasions. Apart from that, under the pretense of "discussion work," they frequently interferred with Zhou Enlai's treatment and forced him to do the busy protocol work of welcoming and sending off foreign guests. Very often he had to travel to and fro more than 10 km from downtown to Shoudu Airport. This was an unendurable burden for a person who was over 70 and seriously ill. He repeatedly told comrades around him that he felt tired and wanted to rest. However, to prevent the leadership of the party and state from falling into the hands of the Jiang Qing clique and avoid the chaotic situation similar to that occurring shortly after the "Great Cultural Revolution" due to the movement of "criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius," which was breaking with tremendous force, Zhou Enlai held out tenaciously and persisted in carrying out his work by relying on blood transfusions. He worked hard night and day. When he was physically exhausted, he lay on a bed to read and write comments on documents. He did so for several hours in succession. It was not until April or May 1974 that he agreed to undergo an operation to alleviate his anoxia. However, before the surgery, he insisted that he conduct his last piece of offical business properly. At that time, Zhou Enlai was extremely weak and in a state of shock. However, he persisted in holding official talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Razak on 29 May according to the original plan to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. In case of problems, doctors were waiting in front of the conference room with medical equipment and instruments so that they could give efficient treatment if needed. Although those comrades who accompanied him in the talks repeatedly asked him to rest, he persisted in holding the talks. On 31 May, he and Razak signed a communique establishing diplomatic relations on behalf of the two governments. After that, he handed over the work to other people and issued oral instructions to his secretary on the "proposal on the methods for distributing and writing comments on documents after 1 June." He entered the hospital after all this work had been finished.

On 1 June 1974, Zhou Enlai underwent his first operation. It was smoothly carried out, and the doctors were fully confident. However, there was a relapse in his condition in August, and a second operation had to be carried out. When the news of the hospitalization of Zhou Enlai was revealed by the newspapers, people were puzzled. In the face of such a historical catastrophe as the "Great Cultural Revolution," Zhou Enlai exerted his decisive efforts to turn the tide. He worked his heart out. Through this, people realized that he reflected the will and wishes of the people. Therefore, he enjoyed further popular support. They placed the hope of the party and state on him. However, when the party and state needed him most urgently, and when he might leave the people forever before they could express their heartfelt esteem and love for him, how could they not feel heavyhearted? How could they not seek an opportunity to express their strong feelings?

Such a day eventually came.

On the evening of 30 September 1974, Zhou Enlai attended a grand reception in his capacity as premier of the State Council, despite his ill health, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. When he entered the banquet hall, a most moving scene occurred. The entire hall was buzzing with excitement and thunderous applause arose. Chinese and foreign guests sitting in the front row ran foward and surrounded him. They vied with one another to give their regards to him. A number of comrades who were sitting in the back row stood on their chairs. They looked at him from a distance and expressed their best wishes for him. The toast proposed by Zhou Enlai only lasted several minutes, but warm applause interrupted him more than 10 times. Such a moving scene is still fresh in people's minds to this day. This fully shows where the feelings of the party, the army, and people lie.

After National Day, Mao Zedong proposed an idea on making preparations for the convention of the 4th NPC and appointing Deng Xiaoping as the first vice premier of the State Council. The Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique thought that it was time for them to usurp the highest leadership of the party and state. They were no longer able to hood back their frenzied ambition. On 17 October, making use of the "problem of the Fengqing ship," Jiang Qing took the lead in launching an attack and stirred up trouble in the Political Bureau. The clique jointly attacked Deng Xiaoping based on a plan to dismiss the proposal to appoint him the first vice premier. Deng Xiaoping stood up against their attack. After secret discussions, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique decided to send Wang Hongwen to Changsha to see Mao Zedong in order to bring a false charge against Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping. Wang said: "Something like the Lushan meeting is happening in Beijing." He added: Although Zhou Enlai "is seriously ill, he talks with people day and night. Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, and others often go the premier's home."

After learning about the "incident of the Fengqing ship," on 19 October Zhou Enlai talked with Deng Xiaoping and other comrades to find out about the situation. He asked Mao Zedong's liaison men to come to the hospital and told them explicitly: The situation of the "incident of the Fengqing ship" goes contrary to the conclusion of Jiang Qing and other people. Actually, they planned to attack Comrade Xiaoping. Comrade Xiaoping has restrained himself for a long time. He is determined to continue to work. This problem can be solved gradually. On 20 October, after listening to the report on the "incident of the Fengqing ship," Mao Zedong indignantly stated: The premier should retain his post. He is responsible for the preparations of the 4th NPC and personnel arrangements. He once again proposed that Deng Xiaoping be apppointed the first vice chairman of the party, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and chief of general staff.

At this critical moment to determine who would have the leadership of the party and state in hand, Zhou Enlai once again determinedly shouldered the heavy task of handling the all-round work of the party and state although his condition had worsened after two major operations. From the latter half of

October to the first half of November, Zhou Enlai spent more than 10 days successively talking separately with Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Wang Hongwen, and Jiang Qing. He divided members of the Political Bureau into three groups and communicated to each group Mao Zedong's instructions on solving the problem of the "incident of the Fengqing ship" and preparations for the 4th NPC. On 6 November he wrote a letter to Mao Zedong, reporting the progress of the preparations for the 4th NPC. He stated that he "positively supports your proposal on appointing Comrade Xiaoping as the first vice premier and chief of general staff." He also reported his physical condition. He said: "My physical condition is much better than on 17 July when I met you, but I am still weak. If the NPC session is held in December, I will certainly be able to stand the exertion." In view of the double efforts exerted by the Jiang Qing clique to carry out their schemes and intrigues, Zhou Enlai said at the end of the letter: "I ardently hope that your physical condition is better and better. In such a transitional period, it is only your good health which can ensure good leadership."

In December, Zhou Enlai was busy in the hospital with various preparatory work for the 4th NPC. This was extremely arduous and sticky work. To do this work well, Zhou Enlai took care of every single detail personally and worked all night. After reading the reports on the number of deputies from all walks of life to be elected during the 4th NPC, he wrote a letter to the Political Bureau, asking to increase the number of veteran cadres. After reading a report on the government's work, he submitted amendments to it. With regard to the key problem of personnnel arrangements, Zhou Enlai took great pains to repeatedly consider and handle this. Due to the fact that Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, and others intended to assign their trusted followers to the Culture Ministry, Education Ministry, State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and other institutions, Zhou Enlai discussed and studied the matter with Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian several times to exchange views. They thought that the Education Ministry was a key department and should, therefore, be headed by Zhou Rongxin. With regard to the posts in the Culture Ministry and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, they might make concessions. After that, he met with members of the Political Bureau in groups in the hospital to approve the three draft proposals on the appointments of the 4th NPC Standing Committee chairman and vice chairmen, and vice premiers of the State Council.

On 23 December, Zhou Enlai flew to Changsha in spite of ill health to personally report to Mao Zedong on the preparations for the 4th NPC. Before his departure, medical workers discovered occult blood in his stool. Medical examinations and treatment were needed immediately. After careful consideration, Ye Jianying stated that in the highest interests of the party and state, this matter could not be raised for the time being, because it was a critical moment in preparations for the convention of the 4th NPC. He repeatedly instructed medical workers that they do everything possible to ensure that Zhou Enlai would come back safe and sound. Zhou Enlai stayed in Changsha for 5 days. Mao Zedong asked Zhou Enlai to get a good rest and nourishment to regain his health and praised Deng Xiaoping again, saying that Deng "was a talented person, which is hard to find," and that he was "strong in political

ideas." When they were talking about the problem of the "gang of four," Mao Zedong criticized the factional activities of Jiang Qing and Wang Hongwen. He also pointed out that Jiang Qing had wild ambition. In the course of making preparations for the convention of the 4th NPC, Zhou Enlai carried out a firm and tactful struggle. With the support of Mao Zedong, he foiled the plots of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique to usurp the leadership of the party and state by forming their own cabinet.

On 13 January 1975, Zhou Enlai delivered a report on government work on behalf of the State Council. He reiterated: "We should realize the complete modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology in our country by the end of this century so that our national economy will rank high in the world." This was an encouraging and magnificent goal which reflected the urgent aspirations of millions upon millions of people. This was also the most important last political wish he left us with before his death.

After the 4th NPC, Zhou Enlai's condition continued to worsen. He had blood in his stool continuously. In March, when an examination of his intestines and stomach was made, it was discovered that there was a tumor as big as a walnut in his large intestine near the liver. Another operation was conducted at the end of the month. Zhou Enlai was perfectly clear about the fact that his condition had worsened. It was obvious that death was approaching step by step. Zhou Enlai, a thoroughgoing materialist, felt completely at ease, because he knew that the natural law of birth, age, illness, and death was independent of man's will. Knowing that her uncle was suffering from a terminal disease, Zhou Bingde, was anxious to go to the hospital to visit him. When he spoke to her over the telephone, he talked about the issue of life and death. He said: "What are you worried about? A Communist Party member should be a materialist! This is a natural law that people eventually follow. We should believe in the law." More than 10 years ago, after a discussion with Deng Yingchao, Zhou made a decision that after their death, their ashes would be spread over the beautiful rivers and mountains of the motherland. Once he knew that he was suffering from a terminal disease, he urged again and again that his ashes should not be retained. He firmly believed in the viewpoints of materialism--the conservation of matter and endless recuperation and multiplication. On the other hand, as a leader of the party and state, Zhou Enlai realized that he had a grave responsibility. Whether he progressed or worsened would have a bearing on safety or danger for the state. This was particularly so since the party and state were in danger. The party and people urgently demanded that he stand fast at his post. However, he was not long for this world. Under such circumstances, what he could do was to redouble his efforts to work in order not to let the party and people down. He revealed such intentions from time to time. On 7 May, he went to Beijing Hospital to visit Tan Zhenlin and other comrades, and specially met with medical workers who worked beside him. When talking about his condition, he said: "I expect that I will still live for another 18 months." He stressed: "You must tell me about my condition accurately, because there is a lot of work which I should hand over to other people." His actions matched his words. According to statistics, from March to September, he talked with

people from various circles and discussed work with them 102 times even though he was physically suffering from a serious illness. He met foreign guests 34 times. He left the hospital in order to attend meetings seven times. He held three meetings in the hospital and left the hospital to visit others four times. Here are some other examples:

On 3 April, shortly after an operation, he met Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira from his bed because the latter repeatedly urged to see him.

On 19 April, learning that Kim Il-song had come to visit China, he insisted that he would leave his bed to meet him. It was no longer suitable for him to wear leather shoes, so a pair of cloth shoes was specially made for him so that he could met Kim Il-song.

On 3 May, he attended a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in spite of ill health. In his speech, Mao Zedong criticized Jiang Qing and others for forming the "gang of four." After the meeting, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai discussed the matter again. A decision was made that Deng Xiaoping would preside over the meeting to criticize the "gang of four," and that he would be in charge of the day-to-day work of the central authorities. The meeting compelled the Jiang Qing clique to restrain their activities. This created conditions for the readjustment of various aspects of work.

On 9 June, in spite of attempts at dissuasion by the doctors, he went to Babaoshan to attend a "ceremony to inter Comrade He Long's ashes," and deliver a memorial speech. While other people bowed three times in front of Comrade He Long's portrait, Zhou Enlai made seven bows in succession to express his deep grief. He regretted that he had not "done enough to protect him." Seeing that Zhou looked ill and extremely thin, the relatives of Comrade He Long asked him to take good care of himself. When he told them that his days were numbered, those present felt as if knives were piercing their hearts and were deeply grieved.

On 26 August when he met Sihanouk, Penn Nouth, and Khieu Samphan, he expressed the hope that they would strengthen their unity, consolidate their victory, and build a nonaligned Cambodia which would advance toward socialism with a spirit of independence and self-reliance. He stated: "It is not easy to follow the socialist path. Our country is not progressing along this path. This is a very long path."

On 7 Spetember, Zhou Enlai insisted that he would meet the Romanian party and government delegation led by Verdet in spite of the deterioration of his condition and repeated attempts at dissuasion by the doctors. While talking about his condition, Zhou Enlai said calmly and humorously: I have received an invitation from Marx. This means nothing. This is a natural law independent of man's will. He also asked his guests to tell Ceausescu that the CPC, which had been fostered by Mao Zedong Thought for more than 50 years, had many competent and capable leaders. The premier was fully responsible for the work. A comrade present at the meeting explained that this was Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Zhou Enlai predicted that the CPC, which had a glorious

history of 50 years, dared to struggle. Zhou Enlai met numerous foreign guests all his life, but these were the last.

This was how Zhou Enlai stood fast to his fighting post and worked selflessly in his days in the hospital. At that time he was unable to set his mind on receiving medical treatment because of the precarious political situation. He wanted to keep close watch over the changing political situation and take precautions against the moves of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique which glared like a tiger eyeing its prey. After the 4th NPC, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, which regarded Zhou Enlai as a great obstacle to their usurping of the leadership of the party and state, was not reconciled to their failure to form their own cabinet. In the name of opposing empiricism, theannounced that "empiricism is the present formidable enemy." They accused the Political Bureau of "failing to grasp a matter of primary importance," and "failing to grasp politics, but being busy with vocational work" in order to attack Zhou Enlai. After that, by making use of Mao Zedong's comment on "The Water Margin," they strongly repudiated "capitulators." They said: "The chairman's criticism of the 'water margin' is of practical significance. The crucial issue of the comment on the 'water margin' is that Chao Gai was made a mere figurehead. Now there are some people in the party who intend to make Chairman Mao a figurehead." They further directed their spearhead at Zhou Enlai, who was seriously ill. Under such circumstances, Zhou Enlai, who experienced numerous fierce and frightening storms in his life, felt heavy-hearted and grieved. As a revolutionary, he could not but rise with force and spirit to defend his political life which he valued above all else. On 1 July 1975, Zhou Enlai and Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand. While photographers were still in the reception room, some work personnel asked Zhou Enlai to pose for a photo with them. He agreed to do so, but stated: "I agree to have a photo taken with you, but don't make crosses on my face in the future." What he said made people feel so heavyhearted that they could not even raise their heads. They had been working with Zhou Enlai for many years, and knew him well. He rarely cared about his personal safety no matter what dangerous environment or sad mood. But now he suddenly said something. What did it actually mean?

In September 1975, Zhou Enlai's condition worsened rapidly. His body weight dropped from 130 jin to dozens of jin. He suffered so much that he could not even walk for 4 minutes. On 20 September, another operation was conducted. Before the operation, Zhou Enlai probably realized that he would not live long. He signed his name on the special report on the so-called "Wu Hao's Notice" and a transcript compiled from a tape recording. The KMT spread a rumor and vilified him by making use of this incident. He signed his name in a shaky hand. He also wrote down where and when the signature was made: "20 September 1975 before entering an operating room." In the operating room, he shouted: "I am loyal to the party and the people! I am not a captulationist!" After the operation, it was discovered that the cancer cells had spread throughout his body and that his illness was terminal. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping instructed the medical team to "mitigate his suffering and prolong his life."

As Zhou Enlai's condition rapidly deteriorated, the political situation at home became worse again. The movement of "repulsing the rightist deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts" was spreading rapidly to various regions and departments throughout the country. During the latter half of October, doctors conducted another operation on Zhou Enlai. Before entering the operating room, Zhou Enlai, who was lying on a gurney, asked whether Deng Xiaoping had come. When Deng Xiaoping stood beside the gurney, he held Deng's hand and said: "You have done well over the past year. You are much stronger than I...."

After the operation, Zhou Enlai could no longer get out of bed. Although he was lying in bed, Zhou Enlai, a weather beaten politician who had been fighting for 50 to 60 years, still paid close attention to the development of the political situation. He was still worried about the future and the destiny of the party and state. At the beginning, he could still prop himself up to read newspapers. Later he could only ask medical workers to read newspapers for him. His situation deteriorated with each passing day. However, in the face of such a tragedy, what could Zhou Enlai do? Medical workers often saw that he stared at the ceiling and that he shook his head and heaved a sigh from time to time....

A cancer patient suffers a lot when his illness has reached the advanced stage. Zhou Enlai carried on a tenacious struggle against illness with the greatest willpower. When he felt unbearable pain, he firmly held the hands of medical workers without uttering a single word. Beads of sweat as big as beans rolled off his forehead. He had to strain every nerve to swallow each bit of food. He was determined to live on for the interests of the party and state. He fought in order to live even a day longer. He told comrades around him: "I want to eat more. Count for me." After making great efforts to swallow the first bit, he murmured: "One!" After another bit, he murmured: "Two!"..."Three!"... In mid-December, Zhou Enlai could no longer eat. He lived by completely relying on intravenous feeding. The cancer cells had widely spread. He often fainted because of fierce pain. To mitigate his suffering, doctors were compelled to give him sleeping pills and painkillers.

During the last days of his life, what was uppermost in Zhou Enlai's mind was still the future and destiny of the party and state, work, and other people. He was fully confident in the victory of the communist cause. In December 1975, he told again and again revolutionaries of the older generation Ye Jianying and others who visited him in the hospital: Pay attention to the method of struggle. Do everything possible to prevent them from usurping state power. When he was talking with Wang Hongwen, he repeatedly exhorted him to remember what Mao Zedong had told him. At the end of 1974, Mao told Wang in Changsha: "Jiang Qing has wild ambition." On 20 December, Zhou Enlai's body temperature was 38.7 degrees. Lying on his sickbed with an IV in him, he talked with Luo Changqing on the work for Taiwan. He inquired about the present situation in Taiwan and some old friends there. Their conversation was interrupted twice because Zhou was in such great pain. Finally the conversation could not be continued. He felt sorry about this and said: "I

am really tired. Let me rest for 10 minutes and then we will talk again." Then he lost consciousness.

At the end of December, Master Zhu, a barber at the Beijing Hotel who had cut Zhou Enlai's hair for over 20 years, sent repeated messages that he intended to go to the hospital to cut Zhou's hai. Zhou told work personnel around him: Lao Zhu has cut my hair for over 20 years. He will feel bad when he finds out that I am so terribly ill. Better ask him not to come, but thank him!

Shortly after New Year's Day 1976, although medical workers spared no efforts to save Zhou Enlai, his condition continued to worsen. He was already on his last gasp. Zhou Enlai, who had already suffered a lot because of his illness, wanted a song sheet of "The Internationale." He told Deng Yingchao who looked after him: "I firmly believe that communism will be realized throughout the world. Let us unite until tomorrow, and the internationale will certainly be realized."

At 2300 on 7 January, when doctors came to his bedside to give him medical treatment, Zhou Enlai, who was on his deathbed, regained consciousness. He opened his eyes slightly and stared for a while. When he identified that one of the persons around him was Dr Wu Jieping, and said faintly: You have nothing to do here. Go and look after other comrades who are ill. They need you more. These were the last remarks uttered by Zhou Enlai before his death.

At 0957 on 8 January 1976, Zhou Enlai took his last breath in his fight against the lingering disease. With his profound concern for the future and destiny of the party and state, magnificent ideas of bringing happiness to the people, and his firm belief in victory of the communist cause, he left this world.

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CSO: 4005/409

REPORT ON CROWDS MARKING ZHOU ENLAI'S DEATH

HK081208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (AFP)--Thousands of people today paid their respects to late Premier Zhou Enlai, China's most beloved modern leader, on the 10th anniversary of his death.

Throughout the day people braved bitter cold to visit the Martyrs' Memorial--an obelisk bearing calligraphy by Zhou and Mao Zedong on Tiananmen Square--where hundreds of people pressed close to read inscriptions on six wreaths laid at its base. Many left white paper flowers, a Chinese symbol of mourning, while others copied inscriptions on the wreaths. Numerous police were on hand to direct the crowd to maintain order but did not otherwise interfere in the solemn observances.

Among the wreaths was one bearing the inscription: "In memory of my father, the respected Premier Zhou Enlai, from his son, Zhou Wei." Zhou was not known to have had any children, though he adopted as many as 10, including current Deputy Premier Li Peng. Western diplomats said Zhou Wei may have been among the adopted children, but further information about him could not immediately be obtained.

Another wreath, signed by eight individuals, said: "In keeping the memory of Premier Zhou, he will be immortal and his name will go down in history; in praying for Premier Zhou he will live forever to guide China."

The inscription on a third wreath said it had been presented by Tibet's Banchen Lama, a lesser counterpart of the exiled Dali Lama, on behalf of all China's minority nationalities.

The 10th anniversary of Zhou's death has been marked with numerous articles in the official press and television documentaries but there have been no officially-sponsored remembrance activities. Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen told reporters today that the lack of official observances was because China traditionally remembers deceased leaders of their birthdays rather than the anniversaries of their deaths.

On 5 April 1976, a few months after Zhou's death, tens of thousands of people gathered spontaneously in the square to mourn his death, in a move which defied the ruling Gang of Four, a radical group which was forced from power later that year.

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CSO: 4000/146

HU YUZHI PASSES AWAY IN BEIJING

HK161227 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0859 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Hu Yuzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and acting chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, died of disease at 1115 today, at the age of 90.

Hu Yuzhi was born in Shangyu, Zhejiang Province in 1896. In the 1930's, he ran the weekly "SHENGHUO ZHOUKAN" [3932 3172 0719 0435] together with Zou Taofen [6760 7290 1164] in Shanghai. He was the founder of the magazine "SHIJIE ZHISHI" and chief editor of "DONGFANG ZAZHI" [2639 2455 7177 1807]. He took an active part in the national salvation movement of resistance against Japan in the cultural circles of Shanghai. He was one of the responsible persons of the anti-imperialist great alliance and founder of the "National Salvation Society" [2405 2948 2585]. After 1940, he ran the paper "NANYANG SHANGBAO" [0589 3125 0794 1032] in Singapore and carried out propaganda work for the war of resistance against Japan in Southeast Asia. During the Pacific war, he persisted in anti-Japanese activities in Indonesia. After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, he founded the paper "NANQIAO RIBAO" [0589 0294 2480 1032] with Chen Jiageng [7115 0857 1649] and established a branch of the China Democratic League in Singapore.

After the founding of the republic, Hu Yuzhi served successively as a member of the NPC Standing Committee, member of the national CPPCC, head of the state administration of publication, chief editor of "GUANGMING RIBAO," vice chairman of the committee for reforming the Chinese written language, and vice cultural minister.

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CSO: 4005/409

HU YAOBANG, ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHERS MOURN HU YUZHI

OW222335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Hu Yuzhi's remains was held at the auditorim of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this afternoon.

Comrade Hu Yuzhi died of illness in Beijing on 16 January this year at the age of 90. He was vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and acting chairman of the China Democratic League.

There were wreaths from leading comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Yang Shangkun, Wu Xueqian, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Chen Pixian, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Han Guang, Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Gu Mu, Zhang Jingfu, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan, Fei Xiaotong, Qu Wu, and Ma Wenrui. To funeral music, these leading comrades slowly walked past Comrade Hu Yuzhi's remains to express their deep grief over the death of the famous political activist. They also expressed their heartfelt condolences to Comrade Hu Yuzhi's wife Shen Zijiu and other relatives standing silently there. Comrade Hu Yaobang, with deep feeling, asked Shen Zijiu to take good care of herself.

Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Ye Jianying, Liu Bocheng, Cai Chang, and Huang Kecheng also sent wreaths.

In addition, there were wreaths from Li Peng, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Ni Zhifu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Jiang Hua, Li Yimang, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Huang Zhen, Wang Heshou, Wei Guoqing, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Han Xianchu, Huang Hua, Kang Shien, Zhang Aiping, Wang Bingqian, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Peiyuan, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Ba Jin, Mao Yisheng, and Liu Jingji.

On the day of Comrade Hu Yuzhi's death, Chairman Peng Zhen was not in Beijing. In a telephone call, he expressed his deep grief over Vice Chairman Hu Yuzhi's death and his cordial sympathy with Hu's wife Shen Zijiu and other relatives.

While Comrade Hu Yuzhi was severely ill, he was visited in the hospital by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, Chen Pixian, Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, and Yan Jici. Comrade Deng Yingchao also extended her regards through a staff member who visited Hu in the hospital.

The International Esperanto League also telephoned to express its profound condolences over Comrade Hu Yuzhi's death.

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CSO: 4005/409

CENTRAL LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF YU GUANGWEN

OW181309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Comrade Yu Guangwen, former advisor to the Academy of Military Sciences, 84, died of illness in Beijing on 2 December 1985. A funeral service was held today at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Sending wreaths were Comrades Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Pixian, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Cheng Zihua, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Zhang Aiping, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Chengwu, and Chen Zaidao as well as the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and Government, the PLA General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, and General Logistics Departments, and other units.

Ye Jianying, Huang Kecheng, and He Changgong also sent wreaths.

Amid funeral music, more than 900 persons including Wang Zhen, Wang Ping, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Cheng Zihua, Liao Hansheng, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Zheng Wenhan, and Wang Chenghan paid, with a deep feeling of grief, their last respects to the remains of Comrade Yu Guangwen, a fine Communist Party member and long-tested communist fighter.

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CSO: 4005/409

DEMAND FOR OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS GROWS

OW111050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Subscribers to foreign publications, demand for imported music and foreign social science and arts textbooks boomed in China in 1985, according to the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation.

Domestic subscribers to foreign journals increased by 3,000 last year to a total of 12,000, an official of the corporation told XINHUA.

Most of the new subscribers were small and middle-sized enterprises. The publications they subscribed to were mainly on technical subjects. In the past, such subscribers were mainly big enterprises and colleges, according to the official.

He said that a foreign music products fair held in Beijing and Shanghai last year was warmly received. On sale at the fair were mainly tapes of foreign classical music, which sold well.

A young man in Beijing, he said, bought a lot of tapes with the money with which he had planned to buy furniture and a refrigerator for his wedding.

Meanwhile, the ratio of books on social sciences and arts has grown among the one million books imported last year. Such books are now bought not only by colleges and research units, but also by individuals. Many paperback books, like "Penguin" classics of Britain and "Bantam" classics of America have become favorites of China's English-language readers.

The corporation also held 19 book exhibitions in 1985, and six fairs featuring books from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

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CSO: 4000/149

XINHUA REVIEWS PRC FILM PRODUCTION IN 1985

OW091314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Round-up: China's Film World in 1985"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese moviegoers will have better home-made feature films this year- thanks to an effort by film makers to improve the quality of their products since the second half of last year.

In an interview with XINHUA Tuesday, Shi Fangyu, director of the Culture Ministry's Film Bureau, said that last year there were more films reflecting the country's reform drive and the people's present-day life produced. And, more importantly, they made up a large proportion of those films of high artistic quality.

This might help the film makers improve their image, which was considerably damaged in the first half of last year by serious social criticism. The criticism centered on the complaint that there were too few films about the country's reform drive and the people's present-day life, while too many films dealt with martial arts, detectives and other petty themes. Critics held that this was responsible for a sharp drop in cinema audiences.

A recent issue of the LITERARY AND ART GAZETTE, a prestigious national newspaper, noted that eight out of nine best feature films of the "Hundred Flowers" film award (by audience vote) in the past 3 years were about the country's modernization process and everyday life, and that among the 12 best actors and actresses, 10 got their awards because they portrayed contemporary images.

China produced 127 feature films last year, 17 less than the year before. Shi Fangyu held that among these works, there are some 20 of high artistic quality, including "Our Ex-Serviceman," "The Tramp and the Swan," "Wild Mountain," "Acting Mayor," "Country Hotel," "Sunrise" and "Arranged Marriage."

Many of these films, which were also praised by critics in previews, are now being released. However, the bureau chief said whether these films are really good depends on the audience's response.

According to critics, the success of these works results from their deeper and wider exploration of life, with better character delineation and diversified artistic styles.

In their works depicting rural life, film workers probe a number of subjects, such as how peasants take the road of common prosperity ("Our Ex-Serviceman"), how rural economic development brings about the change of individual fate ("The Tramp and the Swan") and how economic reform leads to changes in people's mental attitudes and human relations ("Wild Mountain").

There are also good works reflecting city and industrial reforms, such as "Acting Mayor" and "Woman's Power."

With novel themes and moving stories, Zhang Liang's "Juvenile Delinquents" and Zhang Yuqiang's "A Little House Under the Moonlight" caught people's attention. The former explores life inside a correction center and other social problems. It is the country's first film about its efforts to reform juvenile delinquents through labor and education. Some 18 young offenders were cast in major roles. They were released before the end of their terms or received other benefits for their good performances in the film and their efforts to reform themselves.

"A Little House Under the Moonlight" describes how a released inmate built a new life with the help of society and regained the former intimate relationship between himself and his children.

Critics noted that there is also a number of good comedies. The themes of these films are not so important, but they are of high taste and artistry. Among these films are: "Buskers," "Drivers' Love," "A Fascinating Band" and "Money."

Although encouraging achievements were made in last year's filming, an official of the film bureau said, serious problems of quality still exist. She said China will limit its annual feature film production to between 120 and 130 in the next few years so as to pay more attention to the improvement of film quality.

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LEADERS PRAISE NEW FILM ON PEASANT LIFE

OW122026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--Senior Chinese party leaders have praised a new production by the Beijing film studio, "Fascinating Musical Band."

Shot in a northern China village in the style of light comedy, the film is about the story of a peasant amateur band, which conveys the message that Chinese peasants, now free from worries about their food and clothing, are seeking a higher standard of cultural life.

The leaders who attended a special show of the film yesterday evening described it as "healthy, inspiring and beneficial to socialism." It will soon be released for nationwide distribution.

Hu Qiaomu and Hu Qili, members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee, Deng Liqun and Wang Zhaoguo, members of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, Zhu Houze, director of the party's propaganda department, and others attended the show yesterday evening.

In a meeting with the film's director Wang Haowei and actors and actresses, the leaders encouraged them to persist in going among the masses and produce more outstanding films.

Both Hu Qiaomu and Hu Qili said that films like the "Fascinating Music Band" that are beneficial to socialism should receive encouragement at every stage of their production while unhealthy films should be discouraged. They urged the film artists not to yield to low taste. "Some people in literary and art circles see only money but not the needs of the people and the artistic value," Hu Qiaomu added.

Hu Qili asked Chinese film makers to combine the booking office performance of a film with its social benefit. He called for using the successful example of the "Fascinating Musical Band" to improve the film industry in China.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1825 GMT on 11 January transmits a similar report which notes that also among those at the screening were "leading comrades" Bo Yibo and Rong Gaotang.]

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CSO: 4000/149

PRC BANS PUBLICATIONS BY UNREGISTERED PUBLISHERS

OW181716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--A ban on the publication of books and periodicals by unregistered publishers was announced in a government circular issued Friday. It warned that funds would be confiscated and even fines imposed if state regulations on publishing were violated.

The circular, issued jointly by the Culture Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said publications brought out by unregistered publishers and their illicit income would be confiscated. Fines would be imposed in serious cases.

The income printing houses made through printing the works of such publishers would also be taken away, and they also risked being fined.

If official publishers brought out books without acquiring the necessary permission or broke limits on the impression of copies, the income gained from these violations would be confiscated, and fines could be imposed.

China called a conference early last month here urging legal, disciplinary and economic measures to crack down on cheap fiction published purely for profit, which contaminate people's minds.

The conference said that quality of the works was of paramount importance to the publishing industry.

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CSO: 4000/149

UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATIONS FOR STUDENTS BANNED

OW210627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0249 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission, the State Bureau of Publication, and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce jointly issued a document a few days ago to strictly forbid all publishing and nonpublishing units and individuals to write, publish, and sell unauthorized reference materials and books for student use in reviewing lessons.

The document pointed out: In recent years, some units, individuals, and publishing units, in an effort to cater to the erroneous thinking of blindly seeking a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade and of reaping large profits, have ignored repeated government warnings and have competed in writing, publishing, and selling reference materials and lesson review books, tutorial materials, exercise books, and simulated examination papers and so on. Some are written in a rough and slipshod way and are of extremely poor quality.

The document emphatically pointed out: From now on, all publishing and nonpublishing units (including educational departments and schools) and individuals are not allowed to write, publish (reprint), print, or sell unauthorized reference materials and lesson review books, questions with answers, tutorial materials, exercise books, and simulated examination papers from middle and primary school students (including publication for internal use or for the public).

The document said: From now on, in dealing with those units and individuals that continue to write, publish (reprint), print, or sell such unauthorized reference materials and lesson review books in defiance of state policies, laws, and regulations, all unauthorized publications and illicit income will be confiscated, and a fine will be imposed according to the seriousness of the case, and the head of the unit involved will be held responsible for the illicit practice.

In conclusion, the document pointed out: In order to meet the requirements established in the outline for teaching in middle and primary schools, the State Education Commission has made an overall plan to entrust the relevant education departments and publishing houses or the education departments in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government to write teaching reference materials and books for the use by teachers. Such reference materials and books will be published by the relevant publishing houses with the approval of the State Education Commission.

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CHINA TO DRAW UP LAW ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION

HK150211 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Chang Binbin [1603 1755 1755]: "China Will Draw Up A Law On Compulsory Education"]

[Text] Comrade Liu Bin, deputy director of the State Education Commission, delivered a speech to the standing council of the China Tao Zhixing Research Society on 28 December. He pointed out that China will draw up a law on compulsory education, develop primary and secondary education, and put a stop to marketing study materials for college entrance examinations.

Deputy Director Liu Bin says that general education is basic education. The upgrading of the quality of general education has a bearing on the upgrading of the cultural quality of the Chinese nation. The task of general education is to bring up millions and millions of producers in various fields who will be the builders of the future century.

In order to step up the pace of China's four modernizations construction, it is extremely necessary to develop general education in a big way. First, the leadership at all levels in the educational field should rectify their ideas on running schools. Secondary schools should not be run as prep schools for colleges, and primary schools should not be run as prep schools for secondary schools. We should resolutely oppose singleminded pursuit of a large proportion of students trying to enter the best schools. Some organizations are vying to publish study materials for college entrance examinations, and are even going so far as to pursue profits by selling these materials at high prices. Some students and their parents compare with others to see if they have all the materials, while the students bury their heads to books all day and drown in the ocean of exercises. This is not only unfavorable to improving the quality of education in a down-to-earth way but will do harm to the health of the students. Therefore, it is imperative to prohibit the selling of all types of study materials for college entrance examinations.

Deputy Director Liu Bin also disclosed that the Beijing Municipal Education Bureau will make a decision on abolishing the secondary school entrance examination primary school graduates, so that only the primary school graduation examination will be retained.

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CULTURE ACADEMY SYMPOSIUM ASSESSES MODERNIZATION

OW171819 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--China's modernization will not be properly fulfilled if it does not take into account Chinese culture and the way people view the world, a symposium here was told.

Modernization should not only involve science and technology, said Tang Yijie, president of the Academy of Chinese Culture and professor of philosophy at Beijing University. It should also be concerned with people's concepts of value, their ways of thinking and their appraisal of traditional Chinese culture and history.

He was addressing a 17-day seminar, organized by the Culture Academy, which ended here today. It was held as part of the academy's efforts to modernize Chinese culture.

Twenty Chinese and foreign professors who spoke at the seminar discussed how Eastern and Western cultures had influenced and penetrated each other. Among them was 92-year-old Liang Shuming, a pioneer in comparative culture of China and Western countries. Liang is also a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

More than 800 young university teachers and postgraduates from China and abroad attended the seminar.

Established last September, the Academy of Chinese Culture, a non-governmental association of professors in Chinese history, culture, ideology, religion and philosophy, has been supported by the State Education Commission. It has organized a series of symposiums and academic exchanges, and is compiling a series of books on the history of Chinese culture.

Tang Yijie said the academy would enroll postgraduates in China and abroad to study Chinese culture when it has completed building work on premises at Yuan Ming Yuan Park in Beijing.

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BRIEFS

DEATH OF JAMAICAN ENVOY--Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Comrade Gao Jie, PRC ambassador to Jamaica, died of illness in Beijing on 28 December 1985 at the age of 59. A ceremony to pay last homage to his remains was held this afternoon in Beijing Hospital. Wu Xueqian, personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Comrade Gao Jie's friends attended the ceremony. A native of Judong County, Jiangsu Province, Comrade Gao Jie began to take part in revolutionary work in 1942, and joined the CPC in 1943. After liberation, he applied himself to teaching and to diplomatic work. He held such posts as first secretary and counselor of the PRC Embassy in the Netherlands. He was an outstanding cadre on China's foreign affairs front, devoting assiduous efforts and making contributions to the training of diplomatic cadres for New China, and to the creation of a new situation in the work of foreign affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9599

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING ENDS--Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--The fifth meeting of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party ended in Beijing today. The meeting decided to convene the Third Plenum of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party at an appropriate time this year to elect additional members to the central leading organ and select new faces to the leading bodies and working teams in order to gradually replace the old with the young. Ji Fang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, issued a written speech at the beginning of the meeting. Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the same committee, spoke at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Shen Qizhen, vice chairman of the Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9599

CITIES OPENING TO FOREIGNERS--According to a XINHUA report, an official of the Exit-Entry Bureau of China's Ministry of Public Security said on 16 January that China will announce the opening of as many as 100 new places to foreigners at the end of this month. He also disclosed that the Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Exit and Entry of Foreigners will go into effect on 1 February. He said: In the officially-announced open localities, foreigners with valid passports and visas may travel freely and use their own transportation. However, they must apply for special visas if they want to travel to places not open to foreigners. Currently, all provincial capital cities in China have been opened to foreigners, except Lhasa in Xizang. It is

reported that most of the approximately 100 places to be opened to foreigners are cities or counties. To our knowledge, 107 localities in China have already been opened to foreigners. [Text] [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 18 Jan 86] /9599

BEIJING CONCERTS--Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--According to a report from the newly completed Beijing Concert Hall, more than 20,000 people have listened with great interest to various concerts at this, China's first modern music center, in the 18 days since its inauguration. Some leading comrades joined the music lovers at the first few concerts. They included Wan Li, Hu Qiaomu, Wang Zhen, Huang Zhen, Peng Chong, Rong Yiren, Yang Chengwu, and Burhan. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9599

DEPARTMENT OF BEIJING, KUN OPERAS--Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here today to found a department of Beijing and Kun operas for the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Yang Jingren and Qian Changzhao, both CPPCC vice-chairmen, attended the meeting, along with opera lovers and critics from many parts of the country. The department will aim to strengthen links between artists on the mainland and in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas. Its director is Wan Guoquan, a Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee. Among the deputy-directors are Yu Zhenfei, Zhang Junqiu, Zhang Geng, Li Shiji and Yang Qiuling, all well-known performers or theorists on Beijing and Kun operas. Yang Jingren said these two traditional forms were the most influential and popular among more than 300 kinds of Chinese opera. It was the common wish of the Chinese people to inherit and develop the art form. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 17 Jan 86] /9604

CHEN YUN DONATES FUNDS TO SCHOOL--Tianjin, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--China has set up its first school to train performers of the traditional northern China "Quyi" arts, which is a combination of musical performances, ballad-singing and story-telling. "Quyi" artists used to be trained mainly through apprenticeship. Artists are now encouraged to compose stories on modern themes while learning the techniques of traditional repertoire. Senior party leader Chen Yun contributed the royalties from a collection of his articles and letters on "Pingtan" to the Tianjin school, which will enroll students this coming autumn. "Pingtan" is traditional story-telling with narrations and songs in Suzhou dialect, which is popular in parts of southern China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 8 Jan 86] /9604

SWIMMING GOOD FOR HEALTH--Beijing, 7 Jan (AFP)--China's top leader, 81-year-old Deng Xiaoping, attributes his good health to swimming and bridge, the LIAONING DAILY said in an edition reach[illegible] here today. The paper said that the man who has guided post-Maoist China was in good health and the excellent condition of his heart and lungs surprised even his doctors. "If my health is good, it is probably because I love to swim, particularly in the sea, and I can still do it," the paper quoted him as saying. "As for the brain, there is nothing better than playing bridge. [When your] spirit is low, a hang at bridge will lift everything," he said. The paper, which published a photograph of Mr Deng playing bridge, added that he regularly goes for seaside summer vacations and still swims non-stop for 90 minutes. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 7 Jan 86] /9604

DOUBTS ON DENG'S HEALTH REFUTED--Beijing, 21 Jan (AFP)--Deng Xiaoping, China's 81-year-old paramount leader, is in excellent health, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. The spokesman was questioned on the telephone about rumours which surfaced in Hong Kong yesterday that Mr Deng's health was deteriorating. The stock market's Hang Seng index fell 30 points and dealers attributed the drop partly to rumours about Mr Deng. The rumours were "pure invention" and "Mr Deng is in excellent health," the spokesman said. A spokesman from the same ministry had denied a similar rumour last week. The stockmarket in the British colony--which is to be returned to China in 1997--is extremely sensitive to any reports or rumours indicating any eventual changes in the political situation here. To investors in the Hong Kong market, Mr Deng appears as the guarantor of China's current open-door economic policies and Hong Kong's future status as a special Administrative Region which is to retain its capitalist system and lifestyle intact for half a century, observers said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 21 Jan 86] /9604

SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHDAY--Guangzhou, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--A feature film, symposia, books, ceremonies and public lectures are among the activities planned to commemorate the 120th birthday of Dr Sun Yat-sen 12 November. The Pearl River (Zhujiang) film studio will shoot "Dr Sun Yat-sen" on location in China as well as in Hong Kong, Japan, Macao and the United States. Plans for the film and other activities were announced at a seminar here today organized by members of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Society. Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), born in Xiangshan County, Guangdong Province, led the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Qing Dynasty and put an end to the feudal autocracy which had ruled China for thousands of years. Three symposia on Dr Sun have been scheduled in Guangdong Province, including an international symposium. Before 12 November, the Zhonghua Book Company will publish a 12-volume set of Dr Sun's complete works and an edition of his letters as well as a collection of papers on his life will be issued. Commemorative ceremonies, public lectures and visits to Dr Sun's birthplace have been scheduled to celebrate the event. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 9 Jan 86] /9604

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI WEEDS OUT '3 KINDS OF PEOPLE'

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Baolai [3769 1405 0171]: "Shanghai Successfully Weeds out the 'Three Kinds of People'; Municipality's Party Consolidation Office Gathers Meeting To Prepare the Next Steps; Expects the Second-phase Party Consolidation Unit To Take up Promptly the Task of Eradication"]

[Text] The municipality's tasks in eradicating the "three kinds of people" and purifying the party organization have been successful. It has examined and decided on the handling of verification targets. It has established and trained a verification team. It has explored and accumulated experiences in preparing for the next phase of party consolidation and verification. On 12 and 13 August, the municipal party consolidation office gathered a conference on the verification work to exchange experiences and prepare for the next phase.

The municipality's verification task begins with the compiling of a chronicle of events and personalities of the Cultural Revolution. It will emphasize the major political events which had significant consequences and effects, the major cases of miscarriages of justice, and cases involving deaths, casualties, mutilations, and insanity. The purpose is to seek out the responsible parties. All persons suspected of being capable of committing serious crimes are subject to verification. The investigations will be definite and solid. In determining the nature of the crimes, the principle of going after facts will be upheld: let facts be the basis and policy be the criterion so that there will be clear facts, solid evidence, accurate decisions, appropriate handling, and a thorough procedure to insure that they will withstand the scrutiny of history. At the conference, the municipal education and health works party committee, the municipal labor bureau party organization, the Jiading County, Malu Village, party committee, the Jinshan County committee, the Shanghai County committee, and the Shanghai University party committee exchanged experiences on the launching of the investigations.

Municipal party consolidation office deputy director Shao Youmin [6730 2589 3046] reported on plans for this year's verification work.

Shanghai municipal CPC committee deputy secretary Wu Bangguo [0702 6721 0984] spoke at the meeting. He said that the leaders in the party Central Committee are interested in Shanghai's attempts to eradicate her hidden afflictions.

The "three kinds of people" must be weeded out to avoid future trouble. Therefore, the task of the second-phase party consolidation unit is tremendous and formidible. We must concentrate from the beginning; we must deploy, plan, organize, and guide meticulously. The committee members at every level must have a clear and firm guiding ideology for their work in order to guarantee and expedite reform through party consolidation. They must also work closely with the verification and revision leading groups. They must work closely with the selection of talented people for the reinforcement of "the third echelon." Party organizations must take up the verification work without hesitation; every level must bear its responsibility and establish a tight system of responsibility between levels. Attention should be paid to solving policy and ideological problems. Policy implementation should be firm and careful and be done without omissions or exaggerations. At the same time, the committees should maintain a practical and realistic line of ideology, adopt effective policies, and uphold the stability of the verification team.

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CSO: 4005/315

REFORM, TRADITIONAL MORALITY DISCUSSED

Jinan WENSHIZHE [LITERATURE, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY] in Chinese No 5, 7 Sep 85 pp 65-69, 79

[Article by Shen Minte [3088 2404 3676]: "The Relationship Between Reform and Traditional Morality--Part Three in a Series of Probes Dealing with Themes of Reform in Literature"]

[Text] I. At present, there is a glorious reform unfolding across all 9,600,000 square km of our country. The central thrust of this reform is economic, but its influence is currently permeating every facet of life and society. This is a glorious enterprise of national scope, constantly provoking brand-new issues of societal importance, which spur people to consider, to explore various solutions. Functioning as a highly sensitive gauge of society's understanding of itself, literature occupies a vanguard position in this whole process. It is inevitable that the kinds of perspectives, phychology, and normal changes that result from the reforms be reflected in works of literature with reform themes. The focus of this article is to examine the development of moral concepts within the context of the reforms in works of literature that have themes of reform. Morality is a very complex affair, not something that presents itself in pure terms of being dated or new; its real scope encompasses a host of historical factors, and it is often complicated and confusing, with right and wrong being difficult to distinguish. Just how literature goes about reflecting this problem depends on several primary conditions.

1. As a new morality supersedes the old, a number of writers are not comfortable with the relatively practical nature of this new morality. Instead, they are familiar with the high conventions and exquisiteness of the old morality. Thus they have a tendency to be nostalgic. They look back and praise the "beauty of plainness," the humble simplicity, the code of loyalty of the old isolated kind of life, and the serene stability of minds that have nothing to strive for; they praise the complacency and contentment of poverty, and this praise even extends at times to a tolerance of misfortune, the blind loyalty in loveless marriages--which they take to be great virtues of the Chinese people. This tendency has already begun to elicit the attention of the literary world. Not too long ago, there was a writer who noted the comparison that Marx made between the "poverty of the mind" of the industrial age and the "primitive richness" of agrarian society, which shows us that the former is in fact a historical advancement over the latter. This is because

the "poverty of the mind" is a feeling which shows that people have completely expanded their minds, and their intellectual pursuits, the mind is at this point striking out at the intellectual suppression that results from an increasingly narrow division of labor. The "primitive richness" is thus a state of stagnation, a kind of complacency with isolation. This is why so-called humble simplicity often goes hand-in-hand with a very narrow world-view; codes of loyalty often reflect a fear and dread of societal contacts in an ever-expanding society. Thus, such serenity and equilibrium are caused by the fact that there is a lack of economic and cultural competition, and forebearance and blind loyalty are nothing more than slavish attitudes that Lu Xun repudiated long ago as "virtues of complacent poverty."

2. In the process of exchange between the new and old morality, a number of writers ardently and sincerely describe the appearance of the newborn morality and deride or even castigate various old moral concepts that do not fit in with the new economic reforms. The characters Zhang Youfa [4545 0645 3127], and Liu Zongchang [0491 1350 2490] in [illegible] "Swan Lake", Wu Gengxin [2976 5087 2450] in Jiang Zilong's [1412 1311 7892] "Yan Zhao Elegy", Men Men [7024 7024], and Cai Cai [2088 2088] in (Gu Pingao's [6328 1627 0425] "Xiao Yue Qian Ben" and "Chicken Coop People"), etc. all embody a new kind of morality in the context of their economic reform experience. All these writers obviously praise these characters. But at the same time, writers are also creating a series of behind-the-times stragglers like Ji Jiaxing [1323 0857 5281] in ("Swan Lake"), Gu Pingao's Cai Cai, and Hui Hui [0932 0932], Han Xuanzi [7281 3763 1311] in ("The 12th Month--The 1st Month"), etc. These characters all have traces of the old moral perspective, however "revolutionary" they may be. Of particular note are the ridicule and mockery of Xie Delian [6200 1795 6647] in Jiang Zilong's "Yan Zhao Elegy," which is indeed an impassioned and forceful depiction. This high-level cadre is not lacking a certain degree of integrity, but when the rural enterprise peasant Wu Gengxin is admitted to a hospital room reserved only for high cadres, Xie sees this personage enjoying the privileges and treatment reserved for cadres as something he just cannot tolerate. A sharp clash occurs between the cadre's utterly stratified perspective and the material desires of the peasant, and Wu Gengxin's resultant "reprisal" indeed shakes with the force of the new morality:

"Well, from your looks I reckon you're a leading cadre, and it was so that the common people could have better lives that the Communist Party carried on the revolution. But here it is now that the common people are just starting to make better lives for themselves and it just doesn't sit well with you people at the top--you're all angry and jealous. Is it only you people who can sit on the throne, or stay in high-cadre sickwards, or eat the best foods in the world, while the common people drink bitter water and sleep in dirt houses--is that the way you like it?"

And it was here that I had an insight: it is only the real economic benefits brought to the peasants through the economic reforms that can thoroughly wipe away the moral standards of a stratified system.

3. If we were to say that the types of cases above were relatively easy to grasp, then the third type is fairly hard to distinguish. During this process

of rapid change when a new morality supersedes the old, can it be said that all moral concepts bearing definite new features all belong in the catgegory of socialist spiritual civilization? Do these moral concepts include any old elements in the guise of new names? Should old moral concepts be categorically brushed aside? Are there any elements of the traditional morality that can be assimilated into a socialist spiritual civilization? What is the exact historical substance of these elements? How should they be passed on? It must be said that it might not be all that difficult to answer these questions from a perspective of ordinary principles, but when these issues arise within the context of the process of reform, and within the context of changes in societal life provoked by the reforms, these issues take on a myriad of different forms and cause shock and puzzlement. These issues demand clear solutions, but in reality these solutions cannot be arrived at immediately. In this spirit, a number of writers have refused to skirt the complexity of these issues, electing instead to portray realistically before their readers' eyes societal phenomena that bear so-called Ibsenian question marks or Schopenhauer-esque exclamation marks; they have not hastily offered up conclusions to their readers but rather are certain that hidden behind these societal questions there are conclusions which are somewhat elusive but which can eventually be grasped; there is an inherent value in probing and understanding these thoroughly prickly societal phenomena.

II. The development of morality is most directly expressed in economic life, yet this is not a simple expression. Writers who are accustomed to delving into things and pondering deeply do not proceed directly to so-called Goethe-esque periods, but rather undertake great efforts to portray realistically the mathematical permutations of life's equations, searching for a conclusion, much as water flows in search of a channel. Wang Runzi's [3769 3387 3320] epilogue to "Lu Ban's Descendents" "Tomorrow's Story," affords us much food for thought.

The writer shows sympathy for the kind, loyal elder carpenter who is beset with hardships, but with regard to the carpenter's clash with the new economics the writer just falls short of vindicating his moral perspective. The novel opens with the financial collapse of the carpentry shop headed by the elder carpenter. The Lu Ban-esque creeds that the carpenter upholds are primarily those of a good conscience and, second, of craftsmanship. But the problem is that neither conscience nor craftsmanship can save the collapsing carpentry shop from disaster, nor can either of those precepts help the thoughtful, well-meaning apprentices out of their difficult predicament. He says that "the most valuable thing under the sun isn't money but a good conscience." This without a doubt has a certain degree of reason. But in a society where commodities and currency exist, what useful purpose is there in the kind of good conscience that has totally distanced itself from money? In the old society, political repression and economic exploitation stripped the laboring people of any power to control the economy. To them, the economy was a kind of strange, uncontrollable beast that had the power to swallow people up. To cope with this bizarre creature, they raised the banner of a "good conscience" and banded together to help one another cross every kind of difficult bridge in life. Thus, a "good conscience" had a definite significance. But economics is ultimately a strong lever to improve the world, and it is only through the step-by-step mastery of economic patterns

under the leadership of the party (including the laws governing commodities and currency) that the laboring people can subdue and control this strange beast, transforming it into a lever to bring benefits to the people. If one were to stress "good conscience," then this actually is the most significant kind of good conscience vis-a-vis the people. Plekhanov put it well: "Human morality has developed step by step in keeping with economic demands; it conforms exactly to the real requirements of society. In this sense, one can, and must, say that benefit is the very foundation of morality" ("Selected Philosophical Works of Plekhanov"), and so the moment that the laboring people master the laws of economics, including the laws governing commodities and currency, and use them to bring benefits to the people, then a good conscience and economics are no longer two diametrically opposed domains. From a historical vantage, the opposition of a good conscience to economics did at one time reflect the reasonable moral desires of the laboring people. But nowadays it would certainly be old-fashioned and senseless to set them up as opposing concerns and attempt to uphold some sense of good conscience on that basis. Therein lies the tragedy of the elder carpenter.

From the actual description, the younger carpenter is not really some profit-hungry character. He has his own "good conscience," a "good conscience" which has at times even moved the elder carpenter. When he "strikes it rich" he still remains deeply concerned about the foster father who brought him up in troubled times, and he continues to think about the love that was nurtured throughout those difficult years. Without hesitation, he hands over the 2,000 yuan he earned in his individual enterprise to his foster father, and the expression of his heart-felt feelings in this gift of money also shakes the elder carpenter's soul, making him hazily realize just how weak and ineffectual his own "good conscience" is. If we do not maintain the moral perspective of the elder carpenter, which pits economics against a good conscience, then we can see that the clash between the elder and younger carpenter is a kind of attack of traditional morality. The younger carpenter's moral views obey new business forms.

If the peasants wish to shake off poverty, then they must cast off the outdated business practices of the small producer and rid themselves of every old moral concept which hinders the effectiveness of production. There are a number of critics who negligently draw the demarcation between the new and the old morality within the context of the relationship between the changes in morality and economic development and who become intoxicated with the "beauty of the old and plain" traditional morality; without even realizing it, these writers relegate the behavioral standards of new business ways to the profit-stinking morality of the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, there are a number of critics who tend toward the opposite extreme in upholding an entirely economically oriented moral perspective, implying that so long as any particular economic means succeeds in making money, it is in itself a new moral principle. As a result, they make only a simple analysis of the young carpenter's thinking and personality. During conditions of business prosperity, the younger carpenter narrowmindedly runs after profits, cutting back on labor and materials and using nails in place of tenons, and negligently scorches his lumber, thus infringing on his clients' interests. This is the reason for the clash that occurs between the elder and younger carpenter, a direct cause which compels him to leave. A number of critics

have zeroed in on this point, reasoning that the writer has not adapted to the new economics and the new morality, that his sympathies are directed solely to the elder carpenter, thus intentionally praising the elder while decrying the younger carpenter, and that he exaggerates in attributing a number of illogical actions to the younger man. This just simplifies the issue; a new economic life is not necessarily destined to carry with it a new morality.

In the complex personality clash that takes place between the two carpenters, the author is in effect raising an issue well worth pondering. There is an inextricable relationship between economics and morality, yet an exclusively economic moral perspective is not insufficient. Thus, neither carpenter should be simplistically commended. Do there exist any elements in their thinking and personalities which they could redress in each other or complement in one another? That is to say, cannot the concept of profit-seeking take two different directions in morality, and isn't it necessary to check a retrogressive morality? Should the traditional moral perspective so firmly held by the elder carpenter be swept away in one fell swoop, or is it possible for there to exist some elements still worth passing on and developing in new historical conditions? This is the question mark the writer leaves us with.

III. The economic reforms have also caused quite complex changes to occur in moral views involving love and marriage. This is particularly evident in rural youths and, moreover, has become a major topic of interest to writers.

One striking theme is that love and marriage have become an integral component of youth's pursuit of the material and spiritual civilizations. Writers have already begun to go beyond the tradition of the centuries--old praise of so-called "poor and humble couples" and "hard-lot couples"; they no longer facilely see poverty as a moral base for sustaining the longevity of love and marriage. In the political repression and economic exploitation of the old society, poverty and ignorance hovered over the majority of laboring peoples like a shadow, and it was as though only poverty were a moral bond strong enough to sustain love and marriage. The image of a couple who lived in an earthen-floor hovel that provided just enough protection against the elements, where he farmed and she sewed, and who through the years grow old and gray together--this image has long been the most prized of ideals in life; their loyalty and unity made this picture the highest moral ideal as well. Under those historical conditions, if material and cultural desires exceeded these described above and involved a rejection of poverty, then it followed that there would be a marked change in love and marriage, even to the point of taking the route of class betrayal. As a result, Chen Shimei [7115 0013 5019] is hated, where Qin Xianglian [4440 7449 5571] is an object of sympathy almost becoming a firmly entrenched certitude for every generation in Chinese history. But morality in the end belongs in the realm of history. When the reforms were unfolding across China, with their backs to the sky and their faces to the earth, the peasants began to notice an even newer, and not elusive, world, and in this world the higher pursuits of material wealth and culture already had a definite historical logic and realism. It is inevitable that these changes in material and cultural desires be reflected in the domains of love and marriage.

The changes in love that occur between Gao Jialin [7559 0502 2651] and Liu Qiaozhen [0491 1564 3791] in "Life" are worthy of consideration. From one perspective, in his pursuit of great material and cultural wealth, Gao Jialin finds it difficult to maintain his romantic relationship with Liu Qiaozhen, and this has its element of historical logic. From another perspective, the pure, deep, genuine feelings on the party of Liu Qiaozhen are, in another mirror, nothing but emptiness. Whatever the case may be, her situation is worthy of sympathy; to let such a kind and weak young woman pay history's price for traditional morality is indeed too much. Yet in keeping with the progress of rural economic reforms, there has been a gradual dispelling of hesitation and anxiety in literary works involved with morality in love and marriage, ushering in a brighter, cheerful, happier tone. Moreover, something that gives us food for thought is that changes in love and marriage are not initiated solely from the man's side but rather have for centuries come from the entirely passive woman's side. The feelings of Xiao Yue for Cai Cai in Gu Pingao's "Xiao Yue Qian Ben" change as she moves forward in her pursuit of a higher material and cultural civilization. She believes that Cai Cai is a "good person," the pity being that he is an "old-fashioned good person." Hui Hui's wife, Feng Yan [5762 3533], in "Chicken Coop People" is dissatisfied already with her husband despite the fact that he maintains the family and a job. She is tired of his old-fashioned peasant lifestyle of "knowing nothing but those few acres of land, sowing and eating, eating and sowing." Yet she holds esteem for the man who "gets out and about," He He [4421 4421]. The interesting thing is that when the woman was the first to experience a change in feelings, this instance of bad luck met with a fierce attack; yet in fact the reason for the change was similar to that of Gao Jialin. Dissatisfaction with a situation of hundreds of millions of people feeding themselves by "sowing and eating, eating and sowing" was once thought to be the product of the "bourgeois thinking" of those whose sense of socialism wavered and who envied city life; it even came to a point where large numbers of educated urban youths were added to the ranks of rural peasants. Yet the developing thrust of rural economic reforms is in the opposite direction, in the midst of this econimic process peasants want to expand the parameters of their lives and partake of fuller material and spiritual nourishment. And this desire is reflected in the realm of love and marriage. When both parties share this desire, then love and marriage glow with a kind of unprecedented virtue; yet when the development of this desire occurs unevenly, it will result in all kinds of sorrow, conflict, even alienation. As for the long-range significance of these new elements in real life, there is an increasing number of writers who have given these their close concern.

But everything in life cannot be draped with cheery bright hues, for there will always be a burning question jumping out from underneath. The disparities that exist between the city and the country are still in the long process of slowly dissolving. And growing desires on the party of rural youths for material and cultural benefits often are expressed in terms of a preference for urban life. On the one hand, while these desires are without a doubt logical, it would be quite difficult for there to be a total balance in material and cultural conditions between the rural and urban areas. The objective existence of this contradiction has prompted rural youths to direct their moral and emotional development in two directions. One is to turn the pressing desire for material and cultural benefits into a great force to

improve the overall state of rural life, lifting the spirits of rural youths to a new pinnacle. This includes of course a tolerance for the unbalanced state of affairs, an ability to dislike poverty and yet bear the hardships involved in casting off poverty. Another direction taken has been to turn one's desires for material and cultural benefits into a blind envy of urban life, and in contrast, this greatly undercuts their confidence and strength to improve the countryside. This development in opposite directions also has an effect on love and marriage among rural youths and evidences a new angle from which to examine new issues in a changing morality. Gu Pingao's recent "The Nine-leaf Tree" (ZHONGSHAN No 4, 1984) astutely captures just this trend. The young couple Shi Gen and Lan Lan were born and raised in an isolated valley; the onset of the rural responsibility system and the development of economic exchange between the urban and rural areas give rise to their pursuit of material and cultural civilizations. These shared desires serve to foster their love; their love is no longer simply wrapped up in things such as sowing the fields, eating, and having children. Yet there is a difference between the two. Shi Gen's world-view is rather broad, he has a more realistic understanding of the discrepancies between the city and the country, and he is more optimistic about the prospects of future development. He says: "Now I can see things better. I believe that we will eventually have everything they have in the city, but what we've got here--the city will never have that." Yet to Lan Lan, the city is a mysterious, cloud-like world which makes her feel envious, inferior, and discouraged. And this forms a weak spot in her spiritual world-view. When the individual enterprise photographer from the city He Wenqing [0149 2429 3237] comes, he sees through to her weak spot, has her, and thus damages the love between her and Shi Gen. Gu Pingao did a deep and detailed description of this evolution in thinking. Yet the ending falls into convention. Lan Lan comes back to Shi Gen because He Wenqing has cast her aside after having seduced her and left her pregnant. This kind of resolution succeeds in effect in discouraging the reader from exploring various contradictions in search of a genuine answer. This is because she was "cast off" back to Shi Gen; the contradiction in the tragedy of their love is still unresolved because she has not really come back to Shi Gen in her mind. Thus despite the seeming resolution, the reader should see that there still remains a problem in need of a solution: aside from the bond of a shared pursuit of material and cultural civilizations, are there yet some elements of traditional Chinese perspectives involving the two sexes that are still viable? If so, which elements? And within what parameters should they be maintained? This is yet another question mark.

IV. Gauging from current works, there is a notion which a number of writers have developed, however unstable it may be: namely, whether or not traditional Chinese moral perspectives have certain elements which can be assimilated into the new economic life, and thus evolve into components of a new moral perspective.

A look at "Lu Ban's Descendents" shows that there is a move toward reconciliation between the elder and younger carpenters. The elder carpenter begins both to get to know the younger man again and to reassess himself. He comes to feel that there was a strong historical force behind the changes that were occurring in his son, as if it were some "large hand," a "large hand" that he himself could not stop; perhaps he had been "too harsh" on his son.

Was he too stubborn and could not go along with the new trends? He felt perhaps that was the case. Was it possible that his son had become indifferent and unscrupulous? No, not entirely. The psychology of this contradiction becomes fiercer. It is worth noting that through a concrete description, the writer lets us see how after the shock, the strength of the elder carpenter's moral view serves to complement and compensate for the younger one's shortcomings. Items that were cut back in terms of labor and materials and sold as good were successively returned by customers, and it is the elder carpenter who agrees to bear responsibility for repairing the items and compensating the customers' vis-a-vis the younger carpenter's faulty views, a Lu Ban-esque "good conscience" serves a purpose in righting those wrongs.

The two most striking elements of the traditional "good conscience" firmly held by the elder carpenter are "justice" and "trust." If one were to simplify these two words so as to stress only a good conscience and not money, then it would be at odds with economic changes and in the end would inhibit the development of new perspectives in morality. Because there would be no economic changes, there would be a complete infringement on the people's interests. According to the science of Marxism, this is in the end immoral. But if a number of its more reasonable elements were assimilated, they could serve to perfect the new morality and in turn give impetus to the healthy development of economic reforms. If "justice" does not imply egalitarianism, or considers only the human bill and not the economic bill, but instead means that in the process of economic reform, a spirit of mutual help and affection between laboring peoples should be promoted, while progress is fostered and excellence rewarded, it is also necessary that appropriate measures be taken to help those who have for any number of reasons fallen behind, even to include the use of new wealth for social relief facilities. And this kind of "justice" not only will be assimilated into socialist spiritual civilization but will, moreover, be a powerful lever to tap people's potential. As for the elder carpenter's "trust," so long as it is not just construed as a desire for "a good name" with no desire for economic benefit (in exaggerated terms, the so-called "taking care of politics--but not economics"), but rather is something that involves constant improvement, maintaining quality and quantity and stressing the professional virtue of a reputation--this kind of "trust" is a part of socialist spiritual civilization and is in itself inevitably transformed into an enduring virtue, constantly expanding economic benefits. The essence of Marxism is to see benefit as the basis of morality; the beneficial elements of traditional morality inherited by the proletariat will in the end be transformed into material strength. Here it is strikingly shown just how the new economic life has made an assault to traditional morality and it shows the complex process of how reasonable elements from the old morality collect in the realm of new morality.

The love between Shi Gen and Lan Lan of "The Nine-leaf Tree" also gives us a similar insight. Of course, much of their love consists of shared pursuits with regard to material and spiritual civilizations. If this kind of sharing of goals could permeate the more reasonable elements of traditional Chinese morality, then it could become a strong bond to reinforce love and the family. We can see this tendency from the psychological state of affairs in their case. Part of Shi Gen's fervent resolution to improve rural conditions

includes a strong desire to marry and have a family with Lan Lan. This differs from the kind of Western psychological perspective that draws the line between love and family, where love sparks wild passion and the family only indifference. This serious respect and concern for safeguarding the family is most probably a feature of traditional Chinese morality. As for Lan Lan's straying from this traditional path, despite her sternly moral traditionalist father's rage-induced death, she is in the end not a promiscucus woman in the Western sense. Her soul still has the vestiges of traditional morality. Her sense of value with regard to her chastity and her exclusive devotion to love are what engender her sense of shame and remorse. It is just in this instance of shame and remorse that we can see a point of intersection of traditional and socialist morality.

This article closes here as a hope comes to mind, which is that this article will serve as a "question mark." The new morality is in the process of development, and traditional morality is in the process of being assimilated, co-opted; it will change and develop in a myriad of complex ways. We must not rush to form conclusions; rather the important thing is to observe and explore.

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PROMOTION OF YOUNG INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Jingxing [1728 7234 2502] of East China Normal University: "The Concept of 'Unconventional' Needs Revision"]

[Text] In recent years, as the result of the rapid development of our education, science, and culture, new waves of bright young intellectuals are being produced. They have made noticeable achievements in their own fields of science. Many leading bodies have therefore discarded ideological barriers and given "unconventional promotions" to the most outstanding among them. They are given the titles of professor, researcher, and senior engineer. This undoubtedly has had a positive impact on the implementation of the present policy toward intellectuals, both in mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses of young intellectuals and in expediting the development of our nation's science and culture. Unfortunately, this type of "unconventional promotion" still faces numerous obstacles. Few are actually promoted. Even those lucky enough to be "unconventional" are always designated "assistants," like "assistant professor," "assistant researcher," "assistant principal engineer," and so on. I think the term "unconventional" warrants further discussion.

What is "convention"? Convention is a set of rules and criteria. But what are the standards used to determine the "convention" for promoting our young intellectuals? Are they formal education, qualification, and age? Or are they academic standards, professional ability, and research achievements? Theoretically, the answer is clear: obviously they are the latter and not the former standards. But in reality practical considerations overwhelm brilliant theories. Traditional concepts of basing seniority on qualifications and records and on a blind adulation of fame still make a deep impact. To some people, formal education and qualifications come first, and academic standards and research achievements are secondary. These have objectively become the "conventions" in job evaluations. "Unconventional" exceptions are rare. This is a subjective acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the "conventions."

But in following scientific and technological developments, more and more intelligent people are beginning to realize the importance of fostering talented people. In fact, those who make "unconventional promotions" have not rejected the feudalistic "convention" of basing seniority on qualifications and records. They have only made some improvements under the premise of

"conventions." Therefore, when a large group of highly specialized intellectuals is evaluated under these "conventions," most of them are rejected. Of course, "unconventional" acts can be bestowed upon a few lucky ones, and if a large number of talented young intellects were promoted in the "unconventional" manner, then there would be no "convention" to speak of. If we adjust the contents of the "conventions" by placing academic standards, professional ability, and research accomplishments as priorities and treat education, qualifications, and age as references, then the titles bestowed upon a large number of accomplished and talented young people would not be given "unconventionally." They would be completely "conventional." Will this not be instrumental in the emergence of a large number of talented people? At the age of 24, German physicist Heisenberg pioneered quantum mechanics; it had a tremendous effect on elementary particle research. At age 26, he was already a professor and chairman of a physics research laboratory. Who would call his promotion "unconventional"?

Today in the United States professors are younger than ever before. In the United States it is customary to show the year a doctorate was earned. The idea is that in this age of rapid obsolescence, the knowledge of the Ph.D. recipient who earned his degree in 1985 naturally is more current than that of a person who earned his degree in 1955. Over there, a college's department chairman, after many years of service, although he is not retiring, may step down to become vice chairman while a younger person is promoted. This demonstrates that contemporary capitalism has demolished the class concept of the Middle Ages and eliminated the "convention" of ranking senority according to qualifications and records. Why are we still holding on to these "conventions"? It is predicted that in the next 10 years or so, until the end of the 20th century, those who will achieve prominence in our scientific and technical fields will be a group of little-known young intellectuals. This will be especially true in the newer technical fields. Over 300 years ago, the British materialist [Francis Bacon] called upon the world to eliminate all barriers to scientific development and laid the theoretical groundwork for the impending bourgeois revolution. Today, we are in the middle of the "four modernizations" constructions. We must eliminate ideas shaped by several thousand years of feudalism, eliminate the barrier to the emergence of a larger number of talented people, and gradually establish new concepts and new theories which are beneficial to the emergence of new talent.

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GENERATION GAP DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Yu Wujin [0205 0710 6855]: "A Discussion of the Compatibility of the Thinking of Two Generations"]

[Text] In our daily lives we often see or hear stories about how a young couple who shared the same aspirations and interests, fell deeply in love but met with violent opposition from the parents; the affair ended unhappily or, worse yet, tragically. This kind of situation often casts a shadow in the hearts of the young people, leading to rifts in the family and planting seeds of new conflicts in the future.

There are many causes for conflicts between the younger and the older generations in our daily lives (in matters of love, work, study, leisure, and social life). Among them a very important reason is the difference in thinking between the two generations.

In general, there are two characteristics to the thinking of the older generation. First, a strong sense of reality. Older people, because of their experience and because they have gone through many trials and tribulations in life, when they consider most matters, always bear in mind reality. To a certain degree, older people are realists. A sense of reality dictates practicality. They seldom indulge in fantasies. Unfortunately, this is also the reason they lack enthusiasm, a sense of yearning, and creativity. Often, their motto in life is: it is safer to lower the banners and muffle the drums than to take risks. Second, the older generation has a stronger sense of experience. They are the treasure chests of experience. Their experience is also their very important guide in distinguishing what is right and what is wrong. When they feel that a certain matter is inconsistent with their own experience, they will interfere. For example, older people feel that, from experience, the highest standard in love is material satisfaction, and when they see that their children are not complying with their principles, they will interfere, often leading to tragic results, as described earlier. Of course, experience is precious, but when people apply it rigidly and unconditionally to every situation, it often leads to the opposite result. Also, experience is the legacy of the past, and too much emphasis on experience will lead to constant reminiscing. Just as a country with an ancient civilization likes to recall history, older people cherish memories of the past but lose the feeling and imagination for the novelties of the present

and the beauty of the future. All in all, the thinking of the older generation tends to be reserved, with a desire to maintain the status quo.

There is a big difference between the thinking of the young people and that of the old. In general, young people characteristically are idealists. Except for the innocent childhood years, young people have not much to reflect upon. Their zealous enthusiasm propels them toward the future, toward an unknown world. They are the symbols of the future. Yet the march toward the future seems agonizingly slow. Their heads are full of plans for and fantasies of the future. It would be more appropriate to call these their imaginings rather than thoughts. To a certain extent, all young people are romantics. Second, young people are theorists. Young people lack experience, so they resort to theorizing. They are sensitive to new ideas and new concepts; they are eager to try everything new. But sensitivity also leads them to extremes, and causes them to sway back and forth like a drunkard. All in all, a young person's thinking tends to be divergent, desires to break free from the status quo, and eagerly anticipates the future.

To be honest, each generation's thinking has its own merits. To reject them would be a total loss, to combine them would benefit all. From the point of view of the older generation, they should pay more attention to new events and new concepts and get closer to the young people in order to better understand their needs and ideas. These in turn will bring new enthusiasm and new vitality to their own thinking. On the other hand, young people should control their rash, impulsive moods; they should restrain their thoughts, making them more realistic in order to avoid getting lost in their own wild fantasies.

A person's every move must be carefully considered. If both the young and the old are willing to abandon the isolation of their own ways of thinking, learn from each other, and find strength in each other's differences, then a lot of needless conflicts in life will give way to beautiful harmony.

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FUDAN UNIVERSITY'S SPARE-TIME PARTY SCHOOL

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 31 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Fu Wen [0265 2429]: "Strengthen the Fostering and Education of New Party Members: Fudan University Establishes Spare-time Party School for Students"]

[Text] Fudan University has recently established a spare-time party school for students. Comrade Li Ke [2621 0344], party committee secretary, is also serving as principal of the school.

Fudan University is vigorously recruiting undergraduates and graduate students. Up to the end of June of this year, the ratio of party members among undergraduates and graduates has reached 3.4 percent and 21 percent respectively. Recruitment during the first semester alone exceeded the total number recruited in all of the previous 5 years. A large group of progressive youth have joined the CPC, invigorating the party organization and bringing a heartening situation to the work of student ideological politics, but it also brings new problems to the task of fostering and educating new members. Therefore, a spare-time party school for students has been formed.

The schools' mission is two-pronged. First, the school is responsible for cultivating new members by emphasizing fundamental party education, party spirit education, and education in the party's present policies, ideals, and discipline. The school requires that all new members attend the training sessions once during the preparation period. Second, the school is responsible for guiding the studying groups in studying the party constitution to reinforce the fostering of activists.

Fudan University's spare-time party school for students recently concluded its first study session. Close to 1,000 new party members and activists participated in the large group sessions, and they conscientiously studied the exemplary deeds of Comrade Hua Yi [5478 1837] and invited battalion political instructor Comrade Wang Changsong [3769 2052 2646] who has just returned from the frontline in Lao Shan, to narrate the heroic deeds of our warriors in the frontline.

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SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF LU JIUZHI

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 4

[Article reprinted from XIN GUANCHA [NEW OBSERVATIONS] No 12, 1985: "A Mysterious Old Gentleman"]

[Text] At a certain meeting in Shanghai appeared a legendary figure. He was Jiang Jieshi's son-in-law Mr Lu Jiushi [7120 0036 0037], currently a Shanghai Municipality Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee member. His wife, Jian Yaoquant [5572 3852 0342] is the daughter of Jiang Jieshi and Madam Chen Jieru [7115 3381 1172].

Elder Lu is 83 years old, but he is still physically fit and mentally keen. People do not understand him. He is Jiang's son-in-law but he is also a follower of communism: he has pursued the revolutionary cause for more than 60 years and has experienced much hardship and turmoil. Now at his old age, he still keeps himself busy. People ask him why, and he replies: "This old horse is still full of aspirations. I long to turn this remaining fervor into a bright light."

Lu Jiushi came from a bureaucratic family, but he was no dandified socialite. At age 18, he went to Shanghai and became an apprentice for 2 years at the Baocheng Cotton Mill. Later he went to the Class A Technical School in Hangzhou and studied mechanics. In 1924 he and his friend Cai Shuhou [5591 0647 0186] (a well-known communist in the early days) founded the Shaodun Electrical Machinery Company, which was in fact our party's underground communications station where Ye Jianying [0673 0494 5391], Li Weihan [2621 4850 3352], Xia Yan [1115 5888], Liao Chengzhi [1679 2110 1807], and other comrades frequently "dropped in."

In early 1927, through Communist Party member Xu Meikun [1776 2734 0981], Lu Jienzhi began working in the secretariat of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions. There he met Zhou Enlai, Zhao Shiyan [6392 0013 3508], Luo Xihua [5012 0076 5363], and other comrades. Soon he became secretary of the investigations department in the union's organization unification committee, and through his position, he was able to tip off party members secretly in the event of imminent arrests. Eventually he was dismissed as being "under suspicion of turning communist."

At the end of 1928, Lu Jiuzhi went to Taipo in Hong Kong and took refuge in Ye Jianying's house. Through Field Marshall Ye, he became secretary in the Shanghai Steamship Labor Union and the editor-in-chief of HANGYE BANYUEKAN [MARITIME SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE]. Once again, through his job he began to organize the "Steamship Labor Union."

It was during this time that Zhou Enlai sent Comrade Chen Shouchang [7115 1108 2490] to Lu Juizhi with an important mission: Lu was to conceal and protect the Japanese Communist Party secretary. After careful consideration Lu finally decided to let the Japanese leader stay at his home because there he would be safest. In this way, one of Jiang Jieshi's most wanted men actually spent a month and 5 days in his son-in-law's house.

Later, because of the failure to organize a strike, and because the harboring of the Japanese leader was discovered, in January 1930, Lu escaped to Japan. During that period, he studied at the Japanese Railroad School and the Waseda University. Through his educational background and his father's old connections, he later returned to the homeland, to the bosom of the enemy, and befriended the devil.

In 1942, Shanghai had long since became isolated. At that time, everything shipped out of Shanghai had to carry the export permit issued by the Haian Trust Company and stamped with the "Japanese Naval Management Department" seal. Lu was the manager of the trust company. It was he who kept the shipment of needed supplies open to the Communists and the New 4th Army in the resistance areas.

Upon being discovered, Lu was jailed in the dungeon by the military police on North Sichuan Road in Shanghai. There he was tortured repeatedly. The enemy wanted the names of his underground contacts, but he bravely refused to cooperate and denied any knowledge. Eventually he was released for lack of evidence.

In the winter of 1945 the Japanese emperor surrendered. Thirty-five members of a Japanese unit stationed at the Huazhong Mining Company in Ma An Shan refused to surrender to the Kuomintang. They wanted to join the New 4th Army but could not find a way. Among these men was the progressive [Wutengsanlang] who was acquainted with Lu Jiezhi. Through Lu's mediation and Li Yanong's [2621 0068 6593] contacts with his superiors, that Japanese troop unit was gathered in the Jinshan Monestary in Zhenjiang and was led across the river by Li to Subei to join the New 4th Army.

In the spring of 1950, because there was no diplomatic relationship between our country and Japan, the party gave Lu another mission: to travel secretly to Japan to work on Zhu Shiming [2612 0013 2494], chief of Juomintang's delegation in Japan. Elder Lu spent a sum of money and arrived in Japan. Zhu Shiming was later discovered by Taiwan and escaped to the United States. Through Lu's connections, the other important members of the delegations--Wu Wenzao [0702 2429 5679], Xie Nanguang [6200 0589 0342], and others--returned to the mainland to join the revolutionary cause.

In August 1958, because Lu was implicated in the Pan Hannian [3382 3352 1628]-Yang Fan [2799 1581] incident, he was arrested and sentenced to 15 years in jail. On 4 June 1962, through Premier Zhou's intervention, he was released. In June 1965, he was hired as a member of the Shanghai Research Institute of Culture and History. During the Cultural Revolution, his home was ransacked more than 30 times. He was under the protection of the United Front Work Department and tried to conceal his identity. In 1984 he became a specially invited committee member of the CPPCC.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS REPLACED ARBITRARILY

Illegal Dismissals, Appointments

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by: Shu Guoxiong [5289 0948 7160] "Arbitrary Removal of Local Officials Criticized"]

[Text] This year the Jingmen municipal party committee has been taking positive steps to correct the mistake of the illegal apointment and dismissal of officials in the township and town governments.

The Jingmen township and town governments were established in April of last year. Representative assemblies were called in the 80 townships and towns according to the law and elected 179 leaders and assistant leaders in a democratic way. According to the law, their term is 3 years and their removal should also be decided by the general assembly of the representatives. Nevertheless, by last December, as many as 72 of these chosen leaders or assistant leaders had been removed and new ones were installed by a notice from the responsible municipal authority. This left a very poor impression on the cadres as well as the masses. Some representatives said: "We were really serious when we elected the leaders, but they were removed just by a notice from the top. What are the representatives for?!"

Early this year, the Jingmen municipal party group of the standing committee of the People's Congress sent a report concerning this problem to the municipal party committee. The party committee took it seriously and the organization department quickly issued a notice to the various township and town party committees and emphasized that the appointment or removal of township and town leaders in the future must be done according to the law and should not be done at will. The municipal standing committee of the People's Congress called on the organization, personnel, and propaganda departments to hold a forum to restudy the documents concerning the procedures of appointing or removing a cadre according to the law and emphasized that cadres who are supposed to be appointed or removed by the general assembly may not be appointed or removed by the party or administrative authorities without going through the legal procedures. The law should not be replaced by the party or by the administrative authority; the dignity of the law must be upheld to protect the democratic rights and interests of the people.

According to reports, since the establishment of the township and town governments, there have been other places besides Jingmen where leaders were appointed or removed illegally. Up to last May, in Yunyang District, leaders and assistant leaders in 102 townships and towns were replaced, which is 19 percent of the total townships and towns, and among the 175 people replaced, only 8 were appointed or removed according to the law. In Hunghu County, 12.6 percent of the leaders elected have been replaced and most of the replacements are illegal. Recently, the Yunyang District party committee and Hunghu County party committee each issued documents emphasizing that the incorrect practice of illegally replacing township or town leaders must be stopped.

Commentator's Article

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Adhere to Law in Building Grassroots Political Power Structure"]

[Text] The party committees of Jingmen and other places, in redressing the mistaken practice of illegal replacement of township and town leaders and emphasizing the handling of affairs according to the law, have helped to maintain the dignity of the law and the democratic rights and interests of the people.

The constitution and the law stipulates that the election or removal of leaders of townships and towns should be decided by the general assembly of the representatives and no other organization or individual has the right to make the decision. This is a realization of the masses' exercise of their democratic rights to be masters in managing state affairs, and it is an important guarantee of the democratization and legalcodification of socialism. For the leaders of the townships and towns, it is a good lesson in democracy and legality and has helped the leaders realize that the powers they exercise are granted by the people; thus they should serve the people wholeheartedly and be public servants of the people. Some comrades, due to their lack of understanding about the significance of the democratic election of township and town leaders and their vague concept about the establishment of township and town government according to the law, replaced some leaders at will, which is not correct. In general, leaders of townships and towns need not be replaced during their term of office. If some individual township or town leader must be replaced owing to the requirements of the situation, the action must be taken according to the procedures designated by law; only thus can the achievement of the election be strengthened and the dignity of the law maintained.

Our party has led the people to formulate the law and it must also lead the people to execute the constitution and the law. In the replacement of leaders, the various levels of party committees must insist on doing it according to the law, exercise routine supervision and correct them in case of a mistake. As local branches of state authority, the various levels of the People's Congress and its standing committees must exercise their power conscientiously, and when a case of illegal replacement of township or town leaders is found, they must be brave in supervision and correction to ensure the advancement of the basic administrative structure along the right course.

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GUANGZHOU CYL ELECTS NEW LEADERS

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The ninth representatives meeting of the Guangzhou branch of the Communist Youth League closed at the Bei Lei Theatre early yesterday. At the session, working reports from the eighth committee of the Guangzhou branch of the CYL were discussed and passed, 69 people were elected members of the ninth committee of the Guangzhou branch of the CYL for work in the next three years, and their requirements were issued to the organizations of the Guangzhou CYL.

During the meeting, Mai Yang [7796 2254], director of the municipal planning committee, made a report on the future of economic construction in Guangzhou Municipality. In the discussions, the representatives regarded this meeting as a grand meeting to review the results of the Guangzhou CYL, acquired under the leadership of the party, and held an oath-taking rally to mobilize the 1 million youth in our municipality to commit themselves in the reform, to realize the goals of the four modernizations, and to promote economic construction in Guangzhou. They all agreed to organize the masses of youth more energetically and to do their duty and look at the overall situation to perform their functions in the reform and modernizations.

Yesterday afternoon, in the first meeting of the ninth committee, the 69 members elected the new leadership of the committee: secretary Zhu Xiaodan [2612 1420 0030] and deputies Liang Jiazhi [2733 0857 1615], Yi Zuyong [2496 0146 3057], Meng Xia (female) [1322 7209], and Xu Pinghua (female) [1776 5493 5478].

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GUANGZHOU CPC STUDIES NATIONAL DELEGATES CONFERENCE SPIRIT

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Guangzhou CPC Standing Committee Convenes Meeting To Study Spirit of National Conference of Party Delegates"]

[Text] A forum was held yesterday by the standing committee of the Guangzhou municipal party committee to study the documents issued by the party's national conference of delegates. It was presided over by Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], deputy secretary of the committee. The attendents unanimously deemed that both the planning of the seventh 5-year program by the representatives and the further realization of the replacement of old with young members in the central leading organizations are big events which are the focus of world attention and represent the wish of the whole party and the people of the whole country. It is a milestone which shows that the work of the party is proceeding at a fast tempo and will have a great influence on the future of the party and the country.

Wang Xuan [3769 3763], the municipal consultant, said the far-reaching, bold, and smooth realization of the replacement of the old with the young in the party Central Committee makes it the pioneer among the socialist states in terminating the system of lifetime appointments of leaders. A group of senior comrades, after making great contributions to the revolution of China and at a historic juncture, gave up their posts willingly to able people in order to maintain the echelon structure of the cadre troops in the central leadership, guard the countinuity of the policy of the party, and bring new vitality to the organizations of the central leadership. Wu Xiaofeng [0702 2556 1496], director of the organiziation department and a member of the standing committee, said that this time more than 100 senior comrades, concerned with the demands of the party, took the initiative in writing to ask to retire from the central leadership. They demonstrated a fine example in the promotion of the cadre system, and our young cadres were greatly moved by their action. This has prepared the way for the organization department to do a fine job in the investigating, cultivating, and selecting work for the further adjustment of the various groups of leaders in the municipality.

Lin Xi [2651 6007], deputy of the consultant committee, and Tang Guoliang [3282 0948 5328] said that in recent years, the realization of reforms, the opening-up policy, and the situation of the economy are in good shape.

Production has increased, the livelihood of the people has seen obvious improvements and the task of getting an essential, favorable turn has basically been realized; nevertheless, there are still many problems. At this meeting, they passed the proposal to formulate the seventh 5-year plan and solved theoretically or from past experience many practical problems which reflected the fine style of the party of seeking truth from facts.

During the study period, many comrades mentioned especially that at the party representatives meeting the emphases of spiritual civilization construction, rectification of the party spirit, and strengthening of ideology by the major leadership from the central authority was very significant. Guangzhou is the south gate of our motherland where the influence of capitalism is great; thus, the three items of work are more important. Some comrades pointed out that in recent years, some of the work has been done in spiritual civilization construction, but it is not enough. It is far behind material civilization construction; one leg is long and the other is short, and we must take the necessary measures to correct this discrepancy. Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], director of the propaganda department and a member of the standing committee, said some ideological or cultural departments have neglected social results and put an undue emphasis on economic results; they published petty newspapers and ran videotapes without considering whether their content was beneficial to the spiritual life of the people. This tendency must be stopped immediately; we must insist that social results be the only criteria of all activities in the ideological and cultural department.

Finally, at the meeting Zhu Senlin stressed that this time the addresses by the principal leadership are very specific and instructive and all the leading cadres should relate them to their practical working situation and study them conscientiously to understand their spirit and to organize the cadre masses to study in time to promote the work in our municipality.

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GUANGZHOU STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS 15TH SESSION

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Standing Committee Holds Its 15th meeting"]

[Text] The standing committee of the 8th Guangzhou municipal people's congress held its 15th session yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by Ou Chu [2962 0443], chairman of the standing committee. The 30 attendees included vice chairs Lai Dachao [6351 1129 6389], Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], Liang Yiewn [2733 3015 2429], Zhou Xiyou [6650 1585 0645], Liang Rouchen [2733 5387 1057], Bo Huaiqi [5631 2037 1142], and other members of the standing committee.

Ou Chu addressed the meeting about studying and carrying out the spirit of the national representatives meeting by the members of the standing committee. He emphasized that the members should do a solid job of studying the documents issued by the representatives meeting and conscientiously carry them out.

Wang Jianyuan [3769 1696 0955], commander of the Guangzhou military subdistrict, explained the draft of the "Preliminary Regulations About Drafting People from Active Service," which was then discussed. The preliminary regulations stipulate that if a worker in the municipality is drafted, he should remain on the payroll; those who are not employed before being drafted should be paid according to the standard of the first grade of light-duty workers. Servicemen's families will be given preferential treatment and a better-than-average annual income. The regulations also stipulate that cadres' families who do not move along with the army should also be given preferential treatment in housing, employment, and the schooling of their children. The "Preliminary Regulations" were passed unanimously at the meeting and will be promulgated by the municipal government.

Vice Governor Liu Nianzu [0491 819 4371] made a report 'on the establishment of Sydney as a sister city of Guangzhou" and the motion was passed to establish friendly relationships with that city.

The members of the meeting also heard and discussed a report about construction work in the developing areas, given by Miao Enlu [4924 1869 4389], director of the Guangzhou economic and technical development area control committee, and were given a tour of the area. Some problems in the

area need to be studied further to be solved and he hopes the municipal government will conscientiously study and solve them.

The meeting also ratified the appointment of Shao Yuankun [0605 3293 1024] and Li Fengchun [2621 6646 2504] as deputy secretaries of the standing committee, Wu Ziyan [0702 4793 1750] as director of the Guangzhou education committee, and Fan Menghao [4636 1322 3185] as director of the Guangzhou public health bureau to replace the former chief Sun Ping [1327 1627].

Vice Mayor Liu Nianzu and the comrades in charge of the municipal court, the municipal inspection bureau, and the municipal court of marine affairs were also present at the meeting as non-voting attendees.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI SUGGESTIONS ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210551 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] With the approval of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification proposed specific suggestions on the work of party rectification in rural areas. The suggestions are divided into three parts:

First, in connection with the spirit of the instruction of Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, we should do well in the work of party rectification in rural areas.

The second part proposes suggestions on the work of party rectification at district and town levels.

The third part proposes suggestions on strengthening the leadership over the work of party rectification in rural areas.

In the suggestions, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification first pointed out: We must fully understand the importance of party rectification in rural areas. In Hubei, there are more than 900 district town party committees, over 4,000 township party committees, more than 32,000 village party branches and over 1.1 million party members in the rural areas. The number of rural party members accounts for over 50 percent of the province's total number of party members. The work of party rectification in rural areas is the largest scale and the most extensive one of the whole party rectification. It is an important stage for an all-round accomplishment of the task of party rectification. We should do well in party rectification in rural areas, conduct a large-scale ideological education on Marxism and communism, solve the problems of party organizations and party members and improve the quality of party organizations and party members. This is significant in the areas of promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the rural areas, promoting a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and general mood of society, eliminating various kinds of interference in rural reforms, and promoting and ensuring the in-depth, healthy development of rural reforms as well as the prosperity of the rural economy.

In the course of party rectification in rural areas, we must uphold high standards and set strict demands. In order to maintain the quality of party rectification without affecting the agricultural production, Hubei should carry out party rectification in two stages:

This winter and next spring, we should concentrate our efforts on party rectification work among district-towns and townships, as well as enterprises at district and town levels.

From this year's autumn sowing period to the spring of 1987, we should carry out the consolidation work among party organization at village level.

From now on, a county or city can begin the party rectification work at district and town levels if it has finished the party rectification work at its level. It may choose several village party branches as the experimental units. After being specifically planned before this year's autumn sowing period, the party rectification work at village level will be carried out in full scale.

In the suggestions, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification said: In party rectification at the district and town levels, we must solve well the following problems:

First, we should conduct an in-depth education on ideology and principle, and fundamentally heighten the political consciousness and the understanding of party spirit of party members and cadres of districts and towns. We should also resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies, such as abusing power, and crack down on crimes.

Second, we should seriously conduct education on the situation and policies, further eliminate the influence of leftist thinking and other erroneous thinking. We should correctly understand the party's policies of reforms and economic developmemt in the rural areas.

Third, we should conduct an in-depth education on observing discipline and law, so that the party members and cadres have a deep understanding about the democratic legal system and take the lead in observing discipline and law. We must resolutely carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style; and solve the problems of being divorced from the masses, restoring to coercion and commandism, and showing off one's power.

Fourth, we should seriously deal with those party members who have made serious mistakes, so as to maintain the progressiveness and purity of the party organizations.

Fifth, we should really do well in building leading groups and improve the fighting capacity of party organizations at district and town levels.

In the suggestions, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification said: The duration of party rectification at district and town

levels is generally about 3 months. We should accomplish the work by this year's spring busy season. Generally speaking, the work should be carried out in three steps:

First, we should study the party rectification documents. We should discuss the documents while studying them, so as to get a deeper understanding about the importance of party rectification, to correct our attitudes toward party rectification, and to get a clear idea about the nature and aim of the party, the standards of a communist, and the party's rural reforms and policies toward the rural areas. We should also preliminarily discuss problems of the local units.

Second, we should measure ourselves by the standards of CPC Central Committee, and carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. The focal point is to do well in measuring leading groups at district and town levels by the standards of CPC Central Committee. Then, the party members and cadres should act in the same way individually.

Third, we should take serious disciplinary measures against the offenders and carefully handle the work of party members registration. Before carrying out the work, all districts and towns must check the people of three categories in connection with relevant central regulations and the requirements of the provincial CPC Committee.

Rural party rectification is a comprehensive task with many things to be done. The task is heavy and the situation is complicated. Party committees at all levels must really strengthen their leadership over the rural party rectification work.

Rural party rectification work is led by the county and city CPC committees in an all-round way. Thus, the county party secretaries should personally handle the work. They should select from the county organs a group of party members and cadres who have good party spirit and party work style, have high professional skills and are experienced in work concerning the masses. They should organize them into liaison teams, and send them to districts and towns to assist the party rectification work.

When district and town CPC committees complete the party rectification work, the county CPC committees should examine their results and ask those that have poor results to do it again. While strengthening the leadership over the party rectification work of district town CPC committees, the county CPC committees should attach great importance to the party rectification work of district and town enterprises and institutes directly under the county authorities.

In the course of guiding the rural party rectification work, the party committees at all levels must attach great importance to policies. They must carefully handle all issues that concern important policies. They should promptly ask for instructions from the upper level. Nobody is allowed to act presumptuously.

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GUANGDONG LEADERS MEET DEMOCRATIC PARTY, NONPARTY FIGURES

HK180614 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Today, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum at the (Zhudao) Hotel in Guangzhou, at which it listened to opinions and suggestions of members of democratic parties, as well as non-party figures, on the province's policy toward opening up its work on reforms and building the two civilizations, and its united front work.

The forum was presided over by Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. It was attended by Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Xie Fei and Wang Ning, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Zheng Guoxiong and (Wang Dongchuan), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; Liang Lingguang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Nansheng, chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and Zheng Qun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and director of the provincial CPC Committee United Front Work Department.

Also present were responsible people of various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and religious organizations; as well as non-party figures including Huang Youmou, Zeng Shaoke, Luo Jun, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Hu Ximing, Diao Zhaofen, Li Jiezhi, (He Baosong), (Chen Yibai), (Tan Ningke), (Chen Ziding), (Liao Zhouxing), (Zheng Jingying), (Xu Songde), (Song Zhenpei), (Ye Tingyun), and (Tao Jin), more than 30 people in all.

Comrade Lin Ruo introduced to the participants the status of the provincial CPC Committee's work as well as the status of the province's economic construction and spiritual civilization in 1985. He asked them to propose more suggestions on doing well in the work.

At the forum, the comrades acted in the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity. They enthusiastically proposed suggestions and opinions. They hoped the provincial CPC Committee would strengthen ideological and political work this year, resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies, correct the party work style, improve the general mood of society, and do well in building spiritual civilization.

The participants pointed out unanimously: In order to do well in the province's economic construction sooner, we must first develop education. They hoped that the provincial CPC Committee would form an education committee for strengthening supervision over and planning for education work, would allocate more funds for the undertaking, and would improve education standards.

The comrades also hoped the provincial CPC Committee would do well in united front work, and give full play to united front work organizations, as well as people of various circles, so as to make contributions for the four modernizations and reunification.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CPPCC WORK CONFERENCE

HK180340 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 January the first provincial conference on CPPCC work concluded in Changsha. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong attended the conference and delivered a speech.

The conference lasted 6 days. Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. At the conference, Yin Changmin, vice chairman of the provincial CPC Committee, made a work report entitled: Further create a new situation in the province's CPPCC work. Fifty-five delegates delivered written or oral speeches at the conference.

The conference arranged future CPPCC work. It demanded that CPPCC committees at all levels, under the guiding thinking of submitting themselves to and serving the four modernizations, strengthen their functional role in carrying out political consultation and democratic supervision. It is necessary to bring into play the superiority and role of CPPCC committees as a storehouse of various talented people so that CPPCC committees can offer advice and make suggestions to promote the building of the two civilizations.

Tong Ying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over yesterday [16 January] afternoon's closing session. Zhou Zhen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a summation speech.

In his speech delivered at the closing session, Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, congratulated the conference on its success. He said: CPPCC committees are charged with the important historical mission of uniting and mobilizing all positive forces to carry out socialist modernization. Through the conference, you comrades have further unified your understanding of CPPCC work and have got a clearer guiding idea. I hope that you will create a new situation in CPPCC work with a creative spirit, actively promote good experiences, and upgrade the province's CPPCC work to a new level.

Then Comrade Mao Zhiyong talked about the excellent political and economic situation in the province in 1985 and the tasks for the province in 1986. In conclusion he expressed the hope that comrades of CPPCC committees at all levels will unite, fight, make concerted efforts, and win greater victories in the new year.

Attending yesterday's closing session were Yin Changming, Ling Minyou, (Peng Mingding), Xu Junhu, Chen Xiaochang, Cao Guozhi, (Chen Hongxin), and (Liu Guoan), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON TRADE UNION WORK

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Short commentary: "Trade Union Work Must Not Be Neglected"]

[Text] The trade unions of our city, under the leadership of the party, has done a great deal of work and achieved fine results in various activities and tasks. However, owing to the long-term influence of leftist ideology, many comrades do not have enough understanding about the position and function of the trade union. Some cadres in charge even have the idea that the trade union is not essential and in some departments they sent old and poor cadres to work in the trade union. This is the reason why the function of some trade unions does not suit the position of the working class in a socialist system, the quality and the spiritual state of the cadres in the trade unions do not suit the mission of the unions in the new period and the work and organization of the union do not suit the situation of the construction work of the four modernizations and reform. All this should be corrected.

In the urban economic reform, the importance of the position and function of the union is becoming more and more obvious day by day; the various party committees should have a clear understanding about this. We must strengthen the leadership of the unions at the various levels. We must do the same as the people of the party committee of the Wenchong Shipyard and pay attention to the union and choose cadres according to the standard of the cadres for the four modernizations to send them to work in the unions, respect the authority of the union, and substantially help the union to solve their problems. The party committee must do more to lead the union, not to interfere with the routine work of the union but to encourage the cadres in the union to innovate in order to enable the union to take the initiative according to its nature and characteristics and be independent and responsible in unfolding its work.

The economic system has created good opportunities and conditions for the work of the union, and if the party committees of the enterprises paid enough attention to the organization and function of the union, the future of the union would be very bright and would be able to offer greater contributions in the work of exploring the source of vitality for the enterprises.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL CRIMINALS DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Fujun [6774 1381 6511] in Column "Straight talk": "Criminals Must Be Punished"]

[Text] Recently I heard two stories. One tells of a few leaders in a certain department who took advantage of the reorganization for better personnel and simpler administration and, in the name of improving the lives and welfare of the cadres, shared the booty of public funds of more than 100,000 RMB. Each shared about 3,000 RMB. The other tells of an incident in another department before it was disbanded; the principal leader disposed of a great deal of high-quality electronic equipment at a low price and he himself took first choice in purchasing it. After exposure, the higher-ups started to investigate but these people took the strategy of slipping out of a predicament like a cicada sloughing its skin, and in the name of "deciding in collective discussion by the members of the party committee," they shouldered the full responsibility without mentioning individuals.

Obviously it is in the interest of a few to do these illegal things, but why use that high-sounding name of "collective decision" and let the party committee take the responsibility? It turns out that no spanking is too severe for a collective body, but it would be unbearable for any individual. In this kind of wrongdoing under the pretense of a "collective decision," if it is successful, the individual will benefit, and if it falls through and is exposed, the collective body will take the responsibility. This is an embodiment of using one's power and authority for individual profit and is another trick of "a policy from the top and a counter policy from the bottom."

It has been proved that only when the punishment falls on a specific individual can the various unhelathy tendencies be effectively checked and stopped from spread ng. So, to deal with the crime mentioned above, the most effective measure is not only to find out the responsiblility of the party committee in this case but also, and more importantly, to find out the responsibility of the concerned individual. Without tasting the "bitterness" of the law, these people will never thoroughly rectify their errors.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN RADIO ARTICLE RECALLS INSTRUCTION OF ZHOU ENLAI

HK081108 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Article by (Lin Bin): "Starting From an Instruction of Premier Zhou"]

[Text] During his lifetime, our beloved Premier Zhou once instructed his relatives that they should not reveal that they were related to him, nor were they allowed to do things in his name. His relatives had to take this instruction into account when handling things in their work and livelihood. They had to pay attention to the public reaction to their actions, and under no circumstances could they have the idea that they were privileged.

As premier of a country, he made this strict demand of his relatives. This only goes to show the noble ideology and sentiments of Comrade Zhou Enlai. Proceeding from this, I have come to the conclusion that instead of making strict demands of their relatives in the same way as Premier Zhou, some leading comrades often take advantage of office for personal gain when handling their own or their relatives' matters and always act at the expense of the interests of the state and the people. This has had a bad influence on the people. This is one of the main reasons for an unhealthy party workstyle. In order to fundamentally change for the better, we must begin our work among the leading cadres at various levels. At present, it seems that Premier Zhou's noble character of being strict with oneself, not practicing favoritism, and being very concerned about the interests of the people are more important than before.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONTROLLING VIDEOTAPE SHOWS

HK091156 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] On 2 January, the general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government jointly issued a circular on further strengthening the control of videotape shows.

The circular said: Over the years, under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels and with the cooperation and work of radio and television, cultural, public security, industrial, and commercial departments, the province's undertaking of videotape shows has made remarkable achievements. However, there are also many problems. The most prominent one is that some units and individuals deal dishonestly and try by all means to show pornographic videotapes. This has harmed the physical and mental health of the masses, particularly the young.

The circular pointed out: We must stipulate in explicit terms that individuals are not allowed to run commercial videotape shows. Under the centralized leadership of the party committees and governments at various levels, the radio and television, cultural, public security, industrial, and commercial administrative departments must conduct ideological education among the videotape projection teams and center that cease operation, and make arrangements for their workers. Privately owned videotape equipment may be allocated for home use and may be disposed of according to the owners' wishes. Through negotiations, they may sell the equipment to broadcasting stations and cultural centers in towns and townships. Institutions and enterprises, including party and government organs, the army, schools, and departments selling broadcasting equipment may use the videotape equipment as a means of conducting internal education. But they are also prohibited from running commercial videotape shows. The videotape shows of such cultural propaganda units as state-run cultural centers, broadcasting centers, clubs, and youth palaces in towns and townships should be re-examined by the radio and television bureaus of cities directly under the jurisdiction of county authorities. They can run videotape shows only after they are approved by prefectural and city radio and television bureaus and are issued a permit by the provincial radio and television department. But the charges they levy on the audience can only be the minimum costs. The shows should be the programs produced and distributed by the state audio and video production units.

The circular stressed: All units and individuals are prohibited from smuggling, importing, producing, and showing counterrevolutionary pornographic, homicide, horror, feudal, and superstitious videotapes. Anyone who shows counterrevolutionary or pornographic videotapes must be seriously hit at and dealt with according to law. In addition, we must hold the leadership of the units concerned accountable.

In order to expedite the development of the province's production and distribution of videotapes, the circular urged the radio and television departments at various levels to promptly establish a network for distributing videotapes. Counties and cities may hire out videotapes at low cost to units that run videotape shows. However, other organs, institutions, and enterprises, and units are prohibited from running videotape businesses.

The circular urged various prefectures, cities, and counties to refer to the practice of the provincial authorities and to establish an administrative committee for social culture. The committee should lead the local videotape show business and other social cultural activities in a centralized way through the division of labor. In particular, the radio and television departments at various levels should really supervise and examine well the routine showing of videotapes.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN HOLDS FORUM ON CONTROL OVER SHOWING OF VIDEOTAPES

HK160825 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] From 10 to 12 January the provincial radio and television department, mandated by the provincial social culture management committee, held a forum to discuss and arrange the current work relating to control over showing of videotapes.

The forum relayed and implemented the circular issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on prohibiting showing videotapes as a business and strengthening control over videotapes, and studied the relevant documents, including the circular issued by the general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and government on further control over showing of videotapes. The forum pointed out that to strengthen control over showing of videotapes, it is necessary to correct the guiding thinking on the control to earnestly implement the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the central leadership and the provincial CPC Committee, and to resolutely ban the showing of videotapes by individuals as a business. Propaganda and cultural departments and videotape showing teams approved by responsible departments must also strictly implement the regulations stipulated by the central leadership and are not allowed to copy videotapes without authorization in order to make profits.

At the conclusion of the forum, (Liu Qinghui), vice chairman of the provincial social culture management committee and deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee propaganda department, delivered a speech.

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GUANGXI PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON PUBLISHING

HK140653 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] On 10 January, the regional CPC Committee propaganda department held a meeting of newspaper and journal chief editors in Nanning. The meeting conveyed the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee on the work of publishing newspapers and journals.

The meeting proposed suggestions on running newspapers and journals. It urged newspapers and journals at various levels to really correct their guiding ideology, to take social benefits as the only criterion, and to serve better the economic structural reform and the building of two civilizations.

Over the years, the region's development of newspapers and journals has been rather rapid. Most of them are well run and receive a good response from their readers. However, there are some newspapers and journals, particularly the literary and art ones, that have problems. Some carry articles which are cooked up or done in a rough and slipshod way, while some publish articles about vulgar interests. Therefore, they have brought about poor social benefits.

The meeting urged all publishing houses to place the correction of guiding ideology in the dominant position this year. Those who work for newspapers and journals should go down to the grassroots. They should give first priority to social benefits and write a rich array of healthy, civilized articles which encourage the masses to unite and to strive for greater achievements. They should encourage the masses to consciously serve the party's general task and general target. They must strictly follow the party and government's administrative regulations on publishing and distributing newspapers and journals. Nobody is allowed to violate discipline.

The meeting held: When judging the publication of newspapers and journals, we must take social benefits as the sole criterion. We must make economic results subordinate to the social benefits. Workers of newspapers and journals must understand that it is a crime to use unhealthy articles to poison the minds of people, particularly the youths. Not only does this erode people's minds but also those of the contingents of publishers and writers.

At the meeting, (Dong Peihua), deputy director of the regional propaganda department, made a speech on reform of the press and reporters' understanding of party spirit.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN WRITERS INSPIRED BY EVERYDAY LIFE

OW050802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Changsha, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Gathering material on everyday life, growing numbers of writers in southern China's Hunan Province have recently gone to live and work in local villages and workplaces. Altogether, there are 630 members of Hunan's Writers Association, of whom 60 have been admitted to the Chinese Writers Association. Many of them have written works "full of Hunan local flavor," Liu Yong, vice-chairman of the local association, said today.

Sun Jianzhong, 47, a member of the Tujia ethnic group, returned to his native Xiangzi Autonomous Prefecture after the cultural revolution ended in 1976. He had planned to write a novel about the 30 years ending in the 1970s, but instead he decided to focus on the everyday life of the Tujia and Miao ethnic groups.

The book he wrote, "An Intoxicating Village," last month won the national prize for ethnic literature and was broadcast nationwide. It represents changes in his village since China's rural economic reforms began in 1979, allowing farmers more flexibility in production and sales.

A younger writer, Han Shaogong, 32, has written two prize-winning stories based on his life in the countryside during the cultural revolution.

Recently, Han has gone to live in Hunan's northwest mountain area, where he has been elected leader of a local Communist Youth League Committee.

Han has called everyday life the "root of literature." In a magazine article last year, he called daily life the "inexhaustible source of literary creation."

Another writer, 40-year-old Zhang Yang, has recently gone to work at the province's Tumor Hospital, collecting materials for a story about intellectuals and their work.

Zhang's 1963 novel, "Second Handshake," about the experiences of scientists in old and new China, led to his arrest during the cultural revolution for being too enamored of things foreign. For years, the book was available only in secretly hand-written and mimeographed copies. It was published in 1979 after Zhang was cleared of all charges and has been popular with Chinese readers ever since.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN LEADERS STRESS PLANNED PARENTHOOD IMPORTANCE

HK210343 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Governor Wang Xiangtian stressed at a provincial telephone conference on planned parenthood work on 20 January that planned parenthood is an extremely important and arduous task in socialist modernization. The government at all levels must strengthen leadership and take effective steps to keep this year's natural population growth rate below 9 per 1,000.

(Wang Jing), chairman of the provincial Planned Parenthood Commission, summed up the situation in this work last year. He said: After declining for 2 successive years, the natural population growth rate last year was controlled at about 9 per 1,000. The population plan was basically fulfilled. We must continue to effectively control population growth this year by doing a good job in three respects:

1. We must continue to enhance understanding. Planned parenthood work must be assigned a still more important position during the 7th 5-Year Plan. There must be no wavering over the goal of keeping the natural population growth rate below 9 per 1,000.

2. We must fully implement the party's policies and vigorously advocate that each couple have only one child. At present some people are saying that it is permissible to have a second child throughout the rural areas. This is not so. Some calculate that if everyone has a second child, the province's population will exceed 100 million by the year 2050. This is bound to affect the progress of the four modernizations.

3. We must grasp organizational work in the grassroots and build up effective groups grasping planned parenthood work all year round. The party committees and government must seriously solve the problem of remuneration for these groups.

/9599
CSO: 4005/404

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE--The provincial conference on family planning work concluded in Dongguan on 10 January. The conference made arrangements for the population development plan in our province during the 7th 5-Year Plan period and demanded that CPC Committees and governments at all levels continue to really strengthen leadership over family planning work. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Guo Rongchang presided over the conference. Vice Governors Ling Botang and Wang Pingshan respectively spoke and made a summing-up speech at the conference. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jan 86] /9599

REPORT MEETING--This morning, the regional branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and the HAI WAI QING NIAN ZHOU BAO [Overseas Youth Weekly] jointly held a report meeting in a hall at the (Mingyuan) Hotel. At the meeting, Mr Zeng Minzhi, deputy chief editor of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO and visiting professor of Jinan University, spoke about present trends in Hong Kong, as well as the press, literature, and arts in Hong Kong. Some of the province's literary and art workers attended the meeting. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9599

GUANGDONG GROUP VISITS PLA FIGHTERS--Today, the province sends a group to the Xisha Islands to convey greetings and appreciation to PLA fighters assigned to the islands during the spring festival. The group is headed by Vice Governor Ling Botang. The members include leading comrades of the Hainan Administrative Region and Hainan Li-Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial government office, the provincial office for finance and trade, and the provincial office for civil affairs. The group will hold meetings on Yongxing Island and convey the respects of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the province's people to the PLA fighters assigned to the islands, who guard and build the islands. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9599

HENAN ISLAMIC INSTITUTE--Zhengzhou, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--The Zhengzhou Institute of Islamic Theology in China's central Henan Province has recruited 40 students in its first year. The institute is one of six in China training Islamic clergy. At Zhengzhou, students are preparing to work in Henan, Shandong, Anhui, and Jiangsu provinces. The college-level program takes 3 years to complete and includes study of the Arabic language and Islamic scriptures. Nearly 1 million of Henan's 75 million people are members of the Islamic Hui, Uygur, and Kazak ethnic groups. In recent years, the provincial government has worked to renew Islamic activities, opening or expanding over 400 mosques. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9604

LEADERSHIP GROUP FORMED--Recently the provincial CPC Committee decided to set up a leadership group for straightening out party style in provincial organs. The group is headed by Comrade Liu Fusheng, with Shi Xinshan, Chen Bangzhu, and Shen Ruiping as deputies. The provincial CPC Committee demanded that CPC committees and governments at all levels strengthen their leadership over the work of straightening out party style in party and government organs and that principal leading comrades personally take up the work. In straightening out party style, they must work out plans, take effective and practical measures, pay less lip service and do more practical things, and deal with cases and solve problems in their own areas and departments one by one. They must promptly sum up experiences and commend those units and comrades that have done well in straightening out party style. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9599

CSO: 4005/404

SOUTHWEST REGION

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE ADVOCATED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Rectification of Party Work Style Must Be Initiated by Leaders at Various Levels"]

[Text] "In order to strengthen party character and rectify party work style, it is necessary to overcome the phenomenon of too much talk and no action, which has to be initiated by leaders at various levels. Party work style would definitely take a turn for the better if actions are initiated by standing committees of CPC committees, by bureau heads of various bureaus, and by office heads of various offices." This is the demand that the provincial CPC committee has recently placed on provincial level organs while listening to reports from various units of provincial level organs on carrying out the guidelines of the National People's Congress and the enlarged conference of the provincial CPC committee.

Subsequent to the enlarged session, the provincial party committee's standing committee convened to discuss how to strengthen party character and rectify party work style. On the floor, reports filed by the standing committee during last year on the implementation of the policy concerning party rectification were reviewed; moreover, the standing committee's "eight rules concerning strengthening party character and rectifying party work style" were formulated on the basis of the spirit of the National People's Congress and the provincial party committee's enlarged meeting and issued to agencies whose status is above that of the country for implementation.

In order that provincial organs may rectify party work style in the appropriate manner and "be united in their effort to achieve efficiency" the provincial party committee decided that during the week that began on 7 November, 94 provincial units would be grouped under 7 sections (finance and trade, industry and transportation, economic planning and science, agriculture, forestry and aquatics, education, culture and public health, politics and law, and party-public relations), each required to propose solutions to problems that exist in the rectification of party work style.

After having reviewed reports from these provincial organs, leading cadres of the provincial party committee demanded that the following steps be taken:

(1) In carrying out ideological and political work, various provincial level units must carry out the guidelines of the National People's Congress and the provincial party committee's enlarged meeting. On the basis of their respective conditions, these units should look into problems concerning the present situation, reform and the construction of spiritual civilization and unify members' ideology with the spirit of the National People's Congress. Leading cadres in charge of departments whose status is above that of the section and the office should offer effective leadership by holding discussion sessions on a regular basis in order to raise cadres' consciousness and awareness.

(2) Further strengthen party character and rectify party work style in order to solidify and amplify the effect of party rectification. Leading cadres of provincial units at various levels should dedicate themselves to rectifying party work style by attacking problems within their respective units. Erroneous practices involving utilizing power for personal gain and officials responsible for serious economic problems should be dealt with earnestly. We should also instill in the public the correct ideology so that party rectification can have a long lasting effect. In rectifying party work style, we should insist on assuming a practical approach and distinguish problems related to operation from cases involving utilizing power for personal gain. In rectifying party work style, we have to transform words into action. Leaders of various levels should set high standards for themselves--beginning with standing members of the provincial party committee, bureau heads of various bureaus and office heads of various offices. As long as party members are conscientious about rectifying party work style, it will eventually take a turn for the better. Provincial organs at various levels (including all departments and offices) must devise measures to deal with their respective problems; the implementation of these problems should be under public scrutiny.

(3) Stress the construction of spiritual civilization and improve ideological and political work. At present, a number of cadres and members employed by provincial organs have demonstrated a tendency to "put money above all else" and have been leaning toward bourgeois liberalism. As we have entered a new era, we should strengthen ideological and political work, assume the open-door policy internationally and a responsive domestic economic policy, develop a socialist commodity economy and integrate ideological and political work with production to resolve the problems we face. We should propagate effective measures, curb bad ones and encourage the public to study them.

(4) Improve work style and work methods. At present, the problem of making a lot of arrangements but doing little implementation still exists. Leading cadres of provinical organs of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus should familiarize themselves with the problems facing their subordinates. Leading cadres must divide up work and responsibilities, conscientiously improve work style, and do a good job in their work in a down-to-earth manner.

12680/6662
CSO: 4005/302

NORTH REGION

MODEL OF COMMUNIST MORALITY, IDEALS UPHELD

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 19, 5 Oct 85 pp 16-17

[Article: "On Being a Model of "Four Haves"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that in the construction of a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, we must educate all the people to be a people with ideals, with education, and with discipline. The "four haves" are unified whole and are a condensation of socialist spiritual civilization. While all the people in the nation are trying to acquire the "four haves," as members of the party we ought to be models of the "four haves."

An ideal is a goal an individual should strive for. It is the political standpoint of an individual and the reflection of his world outlook. Throughout the ages, the men of deeds were those who have ideals. However, compared with the people in the past, the ideals held by us communists are many times greater. Our ideal is to strive for the realization of communism, because communist society is the most advanced, most reasonable, and finest social system. In that kind of society, there is no darkness, ignorance, or backwardness created by the system of exploitation. In such a society both material and spiritual production can develop into prosperity to be able to satisfy every need of every member of that society. At that time, human beings will have become highly educated, technically equipped, selfless, and smart communist laborers, full of mutual assistance, loving one another, without doing unreasonable things such as harboring suspicions, lying to each other, harming, killing, or waging war. Therefore, it is the most sublime, most advanced, and finest ideal in human society to realize communism; it is our spiritual support and our honor permits no turning back. We must strive for it. Once such an ideal is established, your life will become substantial, your spirit will be refreshed, you will work harder, and you will be willing to sacrifice anything for the interests of the party and the people. Otherwise, you will lose your vitality to advance and you will lose your bearings, become dispirited, unwilling to work, and muddle-headed, and will hardly be able to break the shackles of the narrow outlook of the interest of the individual and will be unable to resist effectively the corrosion of the corrupt thoughts of capitalism or, even worse, be corrupted and become a sinner against the people.

Under the new situation of opening up, vitalization, and reform, a minority of the party members and leading cadres do not have a correct understanding about the many new changes and their ideals have become hazy; they persistently pursue material enjoyment and regard it as "substantial." This is very wrong. Marxism makes no attempt to conceal the benefits of the material. Nevertheless, the essence of communism is not just to look for material benefits only but to pursue the benefit of the people. Today we advocate that some of the people should become rich first and that the final goal is for all to be rich. The famous scientist Einstein wrote a fine passage: "Everyone has his own ideal which points to the direction of his endeavor and his judgment. In this sense, I never take ease and joy as the purpose of life itself--this ethical basis I call the ideal of the pig pen." What Einstein believed was not communism but he had the same disdain toward the ideal of the persistent pursuit of personal interest and criticized it sharply.

As members of the Communist Party, we must, of course, use our actions to carry out the principle of material incentives, the principle of distribution according to work, and the policy of supporting some of the people getting rich first. However, the purpose of our own labor and work can never be just money; it is more important to realize communism. If we depart from this point, we are not qualified to be members of the party.

A revolutionary individual who has decided to struggle for communism all his life must have not only farsighted ideals but also a sublime moral sentiment. This so-called morality means the whole standard of behavior that is used to adjust the relationship between people and between people and society in a specific society or class. The morality upheld by us communists is not a casual or random morality but a communist morality. Communist morality is derived from the class interests of the proletariat and is the embodiment of the ideals of a revolutionary individual in real life. Its basic principle is the collectivism of the proletariat which requires the maintenance of a firm stand and the sublime moral courage of the proletariat and the ability to take hardship first and enjoyment last and to serve the people wholeheartedly.

Some comrades thought that it would be okay if we kept ourselves straight in the big events and that moral problems are trifles. This point of view is incorrect. We must know that morality does not direct itself to the problems of ideology or lifestyle only, it is something applied widely to a whole society and permeates into every relationship of that society. Though moral problems are not entirely political, a political problem always implies a moral problem. It is truly important whether a member is able to accord and to persist in the four basic principles. Yet the quality of ideological morality is also an important expression of party spirit. One cannot separate political firmness and correctness from moral purity. Without moral purity, one can hardly have political firmness. We can never imagine that a selfish person who considers "his children, housing, money, and position" all the time, and indulges in personal enjoyment, would have the energy to care about the cause of the party or the interests of the people. History has revealed that moral corruption and politics are interrelated and mutually conditioning. In the early liberation period, Liu Qingshan [0491 7230 1472] and Zhang Zishan

[1728 1311 0810] were hit by the sugar coated bullet from the capitalist class and became sinners against the people, and these are examples from life. Thus, party members must always be alerted to abide by the principles of communist morality and to be practicing models of communist morality. We should be straight not only with big events but also with trifles.

To commit oneself voluntarily to the cause of communism requires not only farsighted ideals and high morals but also an abundant knowledge of science and civilization because the theory of communism was created by Marx through his study and absorption of the finest results of all the sciences and all of culture including natural science, his study of the rules of the development of human society, and his careful and profound investigation of and research on capitalist society. We must grasp this theory, which means that to be a voluntary revolutionary person, we must have some knowledge of science and culture as our bases.

Furthermore, we must realize that science and technology are rapidly progressing. New sciences and technologies such as atomic energy, electric computers, space technology, and lasers are emerging like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The new technological revolution is the best opportunity for our four modernizations. If we use it to the best advantage to grasp and use the new technological results to advance our own economy, the distance in economy and technology between our country and the other developed countries will be narrowed and we will be able to promote the development of socialist undertakings. Under such conditions, every member of the Communist Party who has a strong sense of responsibility and dedication must study technology hard to enable himself to be an expert in the work of that department. Anyone who does not study hard in learning science, culture, and his undertakings, and is willing to be only a layman, will not be able to be a leading person in the four modernizations as a model pioneer, and of course, he has lost his important qualification to be a qualified member of the Communist Party in the new era.

Discipline is the established order which should be observed by all; it is the rule of conduct in the execution of an order or in the performance of one's duty. Iron discipline is an important component of the party spirit of the proletarian political party and is the sum of human experience through the struggle of production in the past million years and the struggle of classes in the last several thousand years. It is a characteristic of the proletariat tempered through modern production. A modern enterprise can combine thousands of workers together with machines. Without a careful distribution of labor, tight organization, coordination, and close links together, modern production cannot last for 1 minute. On this point, it is the same with socialism it is with capitalism. The difference is that the discipline of the proletariat is not forced but voluntary. The reason is that we communists have grasped the law of the development of history, and soberly understand that unified discipline is in our own interests.

The importance of discipline reveals itself especially in the turning point of history or when facing a new situation. In a time of carrying our the opening toward the outside and vitalization in the country, and in the process of

economic system reform, we especially need all the party members to become single-minded and to keep in step to f[illegible]ht. But some comrades have taken "vitalization" for "untying" in contra[illegible]o observing discipline. In fact, the two never contradict each other. [illegible] vitalize the economy" is to develop socialist production and to "untie" is to change unreasonable management in order to provide the enterprises with vitality. Neither means that discipline can be loosen, but through discipline both ensures the thorough carrying out of these policies. "One cannot draw a circle or a squar[illegible]ithout a compass or a carpenter's square." Without the guarantee of the party discipline, the reforms can never be done well.

We are in a new stage in economic system reform. In this revolution, if the mass of party members can be models" with ideals, with morals, with education, and with discipline, "it will be a great influential and encouraging force, and millions of people will be closely united around the party and whole heartedly promote the reform to make it progress soundly and steadily to ensure the modernization of socialism.

12909/13068
CSO: 4005/274

NEI MONGGOL UPHOLDS SPIRIT OF THIRD PLENUM

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 22, 20 Nov 85 pp 10-12

[Article by Zhang Guomin [1728 0948 3046]: "The Line, Principles and Policies Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Are Correct and Successful"]

[Text] Historical experience tells us that if the political party of the proletariat is to lead the masses of the people in winning victory in both revolution and construction, the key lies in having a Marxist ideological line, which is the foundation and prerequisite in determining and implementing the correct principles and policies. The great historical achievement of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was first of all, the successful restoration and development of all our party's ideological lines based on proceeding from reality, seeking truth from facts and the unity of theory and practice. This Marxist ideological line was formed during the party's long years of revolutionary practice. With its guidance, we won the great victory of the democratic revolution and achieved major successes in construction during the early years after the establishment of the people's republic. The party's errors in the late 1950's with the "great leap forward," the "anti-rightist movement" and other "leftist" mistakes including serious ones such as the "Great Cultural Revolution," were basically violations of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "The discarding for a time of this ideological line seriously endangered the party, brought disaster upon the state and greatly harmed the image of the party and state." The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee conscientiously summed up these historical experiences and lessons, boldly smashed the heavy bonds of years of dogmatism, restored and confirmed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, raised the guiding principle that is expressed in the slogan, "liberate thinking, use your brains, seek truth from facts, go forward united as one," and further developed this Marxist ideological line to provide a solid ideological foundation for the establishment of a series of correct principles and policies for our party.

Over the past few years, the party, under the guidance of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, created concrete line, principles and policies in economics, culture, the military, diplomacy and other areas of

extremely rich content and meaning. However, all this can be boiled down to two main things:

First was correcting wrongs. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the shifting of the entire party's focus of work to the construction of socialist modernization, we have concentrated our forces, based on the adherence to the four basic principles, to develop the social productive forces. This was the most fundamental correction of past wrongs. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out that Marxism strongly emphasizes the development of production, and that the major task of socialism is to develop the social forces of production and gradually raise the people's material standard of living and cultural life. However, for a period in the past, we neglected this basic viewpoint of Marxism, and after the basic completion of socialist remoulding, continued to stress taking class struggle as the key link, carrying it to an even further extreme during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which brought us untold losses as a result. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee has utilized the basic principles of Marxism to analyze objectively the major contradictions in China's society, discarding decisively the slogan of "take class struggle as the key link," and shifted the focus of the party's work to the construction of socialist modernization while basically correcting "leftist" errors. At the same time, the idea of adhering to the four basic principles was raised, thereby guaranteeing that socialist construction in China would not stray from the correct path.

Second was the overall reform. When the issue of reform was brought up at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it was clearly pointed out that: "The implementation of the four modernizations requires a high level of development of the productive forces and, inevitably, an overall change in the relations of production, the superstructure and all management methods and modes of action and thinking that do not correspond with the productive forces. In other words, it requires a broad, in-depth revolution." The reform began in the countryside, and after 3 years, won good results. This has been everyone's personal experience. After the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the focus of the reform was shifted to the cities. After years of deliberation, the Central Committee came to the decision, based on the success of the rural reform, to conduct an overall reform of the economic, scientific, technical and educational systems, and to reform, streamline and reorganize the PLA. The recent National People's Congress passed the proposed Seventh 5-year Plan and partially reorganized the membership of three Central Committee commissions. All this represented a major milestone in the rapid forward development of the work of the entire party. The reform has promoted the development of the productive forces and brought about a series of profound changes in economic and social life, styles of work and spiritual outlook. The reform represents the self-perfection and completion of the socialist system, and has lead to, in certain spheres, to a certain extent, a revolutionary transformation. This is extremely significant and shows that we have taken a big step toward the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Throughout the reform, the party has adhered to the basic principles of the predominance of the socialist system of public ownership and of enrichment for all. The planned use of foreign

exchange and the development of an individual independent economy are both subordinate to the overall needs of the development of the socialist economy. The purpose of encouraging some regions and people to get rich before others is to spur on more and more people to do the same, so that the goal of enrichment for all may be attained. Therefore, although the overall reform has only just begun, it has already achieved remarkable results in many areas. Everyone can see how, with the exception of a few regions, different degrees of improvement of the people's living standards have followed in the course of the development of production in the last few years. The facts show that the general orientation and principles of the party regarding overall reform have been correct, and that the reform is in the basic interests of the great majority.

The situation in Nei Monggol over the past few years has also fully shown that the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been correct and successful.

Before the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, approximately 1 million cadres and masses at all levels in the region suffered from the three types of injustices due to the "leftist" influence, especially the destruction of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Seventy percent of the peasants and herdsmen lived in poverty, and there were many problems relating to unity among the nationalities and relations between the cadres and the masses. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Committee of the autonomous region led the cadres and masses of all nationalisties across the region to implement resolutely the party's line, principles and policies, and closely adhering to and understanding the special characteristics and practical situation of Inner Mongolia, have worked hard on building unity, construction, and reform and brought about profound changes throughout the entire autonomous region. Cases involving the three types of injustices were redressed and righted and major historical problems were satisfactorily resolved. The party's policies on nationalities, cadres, and intellectuals were fairly well implemented, and unity on all sides, especially among the nationalities, has constantly been strengthened, giving rise to a lively and vigorous political situation of stability and unity. In economic construction, diversified programs for production based on the special characteristics and practical situation in Inner Mongolia have been established which emphasize animal husbandry and forestry and have led to healthy developments in production in agriculture and animal husbandry. The reform in rural villages and herding areas began early and achieved quick results. By 1981 systems of responsibility popular with the peasants such as the institution of grain ration plots and large-scale labor contracting were implemented in the farming villages throughout the entire region, basically resolving in a few short years, the peasants' difficulty in getting enough to eat and wear. In the vast herding areas the "double contracting system" of "man-animal-grass" and "responsibility-authority-benefits" was implemented, creating a new route for the development of animal husbandry. In the urban economic reform, we borrowed ideas from the experiences of the rural reform and adapted the contract system to the cities. At present 95 percent of the region's industrial enterprises have already implemented systems of economic responsibility involving contracts. At the same time we are invigorating the domestic

economy, we are also implementing a policy of opening up to areas outside the region and foreign countries to bring in advanced technology from the rest of China and abroad. Just last year arrangements were made with more than 200 businessmen from over 20 countries and regions for more than 100 importation and cooperation projects. All this has strongly promoted the development of the productive forces of the region. In the 6 years from 1979 to 1984, agricultural production has grown steadily and construction on the grasslands and animal husbandry production have developed at similar speeds, while rates of growth and return have reached historical highs. The living standards of the peoples of all nationalities have improved to a great degree along with the development of production. This can be completely demonstrated from the changes in living standards and production consumption. According to incomplete statistics, over the past 6 years, more than 80 percent of herdsmen households in herding areas have built new homes or moved into new yurts, while more than 70 percent have purchased automobiles, tractors, motorcycles, grass harvestors, wind-powered electric generators and other production tools of various kinds. Rather large changes have also occured in the consumption structures of urban residents as there has been a large growth in the purchase of expensive, better quality consumer goods. In Hohhot, for example, sales in the first half of this year of washing machines, refrigerators and tape recorders increased by 1.68, 1.68 and 2.74 times respectively compared to the same period last year. Television and electric fan sales increased by 31.16 percent and 23.0 percent respectively.

Countless facts have shown that the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee were correct and successful.

The Remarkable Improvements in the Living Standards of the People of the Region During the Sixth 5-year Plan.

Income Increases (1980-1984)

Average per capita income for living expenses for urban worker families increased 6 percent yearly.

Average per capita net income for living expenses for peasants increased 14.3 percent yearly.

Average per capita net income for living expenses for herdsmen increased 19 percent yearly.

(After deducting the factor of commodity price changes)

Increases in Consumption

The average per capita level of consumption for the region's residents in 1984 reached 370 yuan, an increase of 36.6 percent over 1980's 249 yuan, for an average annual increase of 8.1 percent (after deducting changes in commodity prices).

Changes in the Consumption Structure

The ratio between staple and non-staple foods was 1:1.7; television sales increased by 2.5 times in 1984 compared to 1980; tape recorder sales increased by 32 percent in 1984 compared to 1983; washing machine sales increased by 80.3 percent in 1984 over 1983.

Improvements in Housing Conditions

Average amount of living space per capita for urban employee homes reached 6.46 square meters in 1984, an increase of 28.4 percent over 1981. At the same time, the total area for the private construction of homes for peasants and herdsmen reached 12.5 million square meters.

Growth in Savings

The total amound of funds in savings accounts throughout the region reached 2.18 billion yuan, an increase equivalent to 3.3 times that of the figure for 1980.

Average per capita savings for the region was 110 yuan.

12221/13167
CSO: 4005/361

NEI MONGGOL CONTINUES TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL WORK

SK120150 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] During the 6th 5-Year Plan period, educational undertakings have greatly developed in Nei Monggol Region. A total of 46 banners and counties in the region have made elementary education universal; national education has developed vigorously; and the region has joined the ranks of the nation's best in the development of agricultural, secondary, vocational, and technical schools.

During the 6th 5-Year Plan period all localities in the region concentrated on readjusting the educational structure. As of 1985 the number of regular senior middle schools was reduced from 1,081 to 446; that of regular junior middle schools from 2,408 to 1,602; and the number of primary schools came to 17,600. The distribution and structure of schools have become more rational, and education has been popularized more extensively. Thus far, a total of 46 banners and counties in the region have made elementary education universal.

Secondary vocational and technical education has developed rapidly. Now there are 333 agricultural and vocational high schools throughout the region, with more than 58,000 students attending such schools. On average, 33.3 out of 10,000 people are attending agricultural, vocational, and junior and senior middle schools, which ranks fourth in the country.

At the same time, various higher learning institutions have further readjusted the ratio of various specialized courses, developed the specialities urgently needed in the region's economic construction, and have expanded the proportion of enrollment to specialized courses. Such institutions have thus far enrolled a total of 23,980 students, and during the 6th 5-Year Plan period have provided various fronts with 160 postgraduate students and 24,800 graduates who have completed regular or special college courses.

Adult education has also been institutionalized across the region. Now students attending adult educational courses number more than those attending regular higher learning schools. A total of 36 banners and counties in the region have passed the acceptance test of the State Educational Commission on eliminating illiteracy, and some 1 million peasants and herdsmen have received various forms of education on popular science.

During the 6th 5-Year Plan period national education was restored and expanded in the region. At present there are 3,851 minority nationality schools in the region, with a total enrollment of 67,000 students. Over the past 5 years the political position and remuneration of teachers in the region have improved and the quality of teachers has also improved rapidly. Among the teachers of senior middle schools, 30.2 percent have completed regular courses of colleges; among the teachers of junior middle schools, 19.2 percent have graduated from secondary specialized schools; and among the teachers of primary schools, 53.2 percent have graduated from secondary normal schools. This has effectively improved the teaching quality.

/9599
CSO: 4005/408

BRIEFS

HUBEI HOLDS FORUM--The provincial forum on the work of the city, county, and district People's Congress Standing Committees opened in Shijiazhuang on 22 December. Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the forum. Sun Guozhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a speech at the opening ceremony. The major tasks of this forum are to exchange experiences in standing committee work, to study ways for solving problems existing in the current work, to learn from each others' strong points to offset their own weakness and to improve their own work, to strive to make standing committee work suit the demands of the current situation, and to make efforts to create a new situation in this work. [Excerpt] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 85] /9599

CSO: 4005/408

LIAONING HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK210957 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee held a provincial telephone conference on the rural party rectification. The conference was presided over by Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy director of the party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee. Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech at the conference.

Attending the conference were secretaries of various city, county, and township CPC committees; deputy secretaries of various cities and counties who were in charge of the rural party rectification work; secretaries of various city and county Discipline Inspection Commissions; chairmen of various city and county people's congress standing committees; heads of various counties; mayors of various cities; chairmen of various city and county CPPCC committees; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

In his speech, Comrade Sun Qi first affirmed the work done by various city, county, and township CPC committees in implementing the circular issued by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission concerning the rural party rectification work and in implementing document No 37 of 1985 issued by the provincial CPC Committee. He considered the current situation on the rural reform good, but also pointed out some problems. In order to comprehensively fulfill all tasks for the rural party rectification with high standards and high quality, he stressed the following three issues:

1. We should fully understand the importance of achieving success in the rural party rectification. Comrade Sun Qi said: The rural party rectification is the key to comprehensively fulfilling all party rectification tasks as well as an important step to further develop party rectification. Therefore, achieving success in the rural party rectification at the grassroots level is a major event which bears on the overall situation. He called on CPC committees at all levels to continually enhance their understanding, to be highly responsible for the work, to be meticulous in giving guidance, to actually attend to the rural party rectification work, to strengthen their sense of party discipline, and to improve the quality of individuals.

2. We should give prominence to solving major problems within the party, proceeding from the actual situation of the rural areas. We should, on the one hand, comprehensively fulfill the four fundamental tasks raised in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and solve the four major problems revealed by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission in its circular on the rural party rectification. On the other hand, we should give prominence to solving the major problems of our own units, proceeding from the realities of our own units. He stressed: We should give prominence to solving the problems in party style, in line with the actual situation of our province. The impressions of the masses with regard to the party are derived from the organizations of the party and the behavior of party members. Only with a good party style can we ensure the implementation of the party line, principles, and policies.

3. We should strengthen the leadership, and make arrangements in a scientific manner. Comrade Sun Qi stressed: The rural party rectification should be comprehensively guided by county CPC committees. Secretaries of various county CPC committees must personally attend to the rural party rectification. Various city CPC committees should also exert great efforts and spend still more time on guiding the rural party rectification in order to ensure the quality of the rural party rectification. At present, the major task of various county CPC committees is to achieve success in the rural party rectification and in implementing Document No of 1986 issued by the CPC Central Committee in order to develop an excellent rural situation.

The party rectification among the organs at the county and district levels must be carried out successfully from start to finish. Organs at the county and district levels should, in particular study well Document No 57 of 1985 issued by the CPC Central Committee in order to set an example for various townships, towns, and villages. Those counties and districts that are about to begin party rectification should conscientiously prepare for the beginning of party rectification. Only when we make good preparations for the party rectification can we ensure the quality of party rectification and ensure that the party rectification will not become a mere formality. Those cities and counties that carry out party rectification should all select a number of party-member cadres who have a strong sense of party discipline, a good style of work, a good grasp of policy, relatively rich work experiences, and good performances in carrying out party rectification, to serve as inspectors and liaison officers for the rural party rectification work.

Comrade Sun Qi pointed out, in conclusion: The rural party rectification of our province has already been carried out in a comprehensive manner. CPC committees at all levels must enhance their understanding, must strengthen the leadership, must give prominence to key areas, must strictly implement policies, and must utter less idle talk and do more solid work in order to achieve success in both party rectification and reform.

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CSO: 4005/407

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON TOWNSHIP-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK200444 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] In his speech made on 18 January at the provincial conference on the township-level party rectification, Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that the township-level party rectification must be focused on the straightening out of party style.

Comrade Liu Chengguo said: In carrying out party rectification among townships, we must preceed from vigorously solving those unhealthy trends which are most conspicuous inside the party and with which the masses are most concerned. This will not only help us rapidly open up a new situation in party rectification, but also enjoy the support of the masses.

Liu Chengguo said: Over the past few years, party organizations and the broad masses of party members in the province's rural areas have done much work for correcting unhealthy trends, and in some aspects party style has actually been improved. We must clearly notice, however, that at present unhealthy trends still exist among some party members and party-member leading cadres of town and township organs, institutions and enterprises in the rural areas. Some unhealthy trends are even very serious. Affected by individualism, some party members take advantage of their jobs and positions to build their own houses with public funds and property, to issue bonuses and materials without authorization, and to give banquets and gifts using public funds. Some party members try every possible means to seek personal fame and position, and ask the party for better treatment. Some party members even avail themselves of loopholes in reform to indulge in speculation and profiteering, to illegally buy up materials in great demand and sell them for illegal profits, and to extort money from the masses and accept bribes to line their own pockets. Some party members indulge in a serious bureaucratic style of work, seek honor and bonuses through fraud and deception, arbitrarily impose fines, and beat up and swear at people. Extravagant wining and dining, issuing bonuses and materials with forfeited money, and dividing up such money in a disguised manner are committed in some places. Some party members give special treatment to their relatives and friends, and even shield criminals in violation of principles.

Comrade Liu Chengguo said: All such unhealthy trends have seriously damaged the image of our party, corrupted some party members and cadres, affected the close ties between the party and the masses, covered up some economic irregularities, and provided opportunities to some persons who have ulterior motives. Therefore, in carrying out party rectification among townships, we must give prominence to straightening out party style from beginning to the end, and should be determined to solve the unhealthy trends in our own units in a down-to-earth manner.

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CSO: 4005/407

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK211152 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 14th enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee ended on 20 January. The meeting adopted the resolution on conscientiously studying the speeches made by leading comrades of the central authorities at the meeting of cadres of central organs and made arrangements for the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee in 1986.

The meeting also set forth the work emphases of the provincial CPPCC Committee in 1986. The meeting called for further expanding the propaganda on the work of reunifying the motherland; widely establishing contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, Overseas Chinese, and friends residing abroad; adopting various ways to disseminate the principle of reunifying the motherland peacefully and the country's achievements in the four modernizations, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world; and creating conditions and making things convenient for Taiwanese compatriots and Overseas Chinese to go sightseeing and visit relatives and friends in their motherland and to conduct academic exchanges and economic cooperation with us.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the closing ceremony of the meeting. Comrade Zhou Wenhua made a speech.

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CSO: 4005/407

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK230233 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress concluded in Shenyang this afternoon after a 5-day session. At this afternoon's plenary session, Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the guidelines of the 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth NPC.

The participants in the session unanimously adopted the resolution on the diversion of the Liao He, the resolution on further strengthening sports undertakings, and the resolution on increasing the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. It was decided to increase the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to 925. The session's participants also adopted the resolution on readjusting the Credentials Committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Xie Huangtian was elected chairman of the Credentials Committee; and Lou Erkang and Tang Hongguang were elected vice chairmen. The participants decided to abolish the Legal System Office, the Financial and Economic Office, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Office, and the Personnel Office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and decided to set up the Nationalities Work Committee.

The session decided to appoint (Wen Shiren) vice governor of the province; Li Jun chairman of the provincial Rural Work Committee; and (Zhou Wenzhi) director of the provincial Water Resources and Electric Power Department. The session also decided to dismiss Shang Bin from the post of director of the provincial Water Resources and Electric Power Department; to appoint (Zhou Benren) chairman of the Financial and Economic Work Commission of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and to appoint (Dai Fangting) deputy president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

During the session, the participants conscientiously examined and discussed various subjects. In discussing the draft regulation on popularizing the 9-year compulsory education, the participants maintained that it is necessary to draw up such regulations, and then offered some suggestions for revising these regulations. The session decided to further revise these regulations in line with the suggestions of the participants, and

then submit the revised regulations to the next Standing Committee meeting for examination. The participants also examined and adopted the report on the examination result of the deputies' motions which were submitted by the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for examination.

Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session, and delivered a speech on further strengthening the propagation and education work for popularizing legal knowledge and on promoting the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system in the province.

Among the vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee present at this plenary session were Wang Guangzhong, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, and Cui Ronghan. Attending the session as observers were Bai Lichen, vice governor of the province; (Qian Wenyi), deputy president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Guo Chunlai), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities.

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CSO: 4005/407

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK230123 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress ended this afternoon at the Harbin Beifang Mansion. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over today's session.

The session examined and adopted the provincial regulations on road management; the provincial regulations on relics management; the resolution on further strengthening the nationalities work; the decision on conferring honorary titles formulated by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the 1986 work emphasis of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and the namelists of some appointed and dismissed cadres.

In his speech, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, stressed the necessity to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. He said: Building a high degree of socialist democracy constitutes one of our fundamental goals and tasks. This has been raised after summing up the historical experiences gained since the PRC's founding and, in particular, the bitter lessons gained from the Great Cultural Revolution. Therefore, developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system are an important task assigned by the party and the people to the people's congresses and their standing committees. I hope that all members will ponder over and discuss this issue in order to make due contributions to developing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to perfecting the system of the people's congress.

Attending the session were Lu Guang, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the session as observers were He Shoulun, vice governor of the province; and Zhang Li, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court.

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CSO: 4005/407

BRIEFS

LAW COURSES AT JILIN SCHOOLS--Changchun, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--All of the 1,931 middle schools in Jilin Province, northeast China, have opened courses in law, according to the local education office. The number of primary schools which have started such courses is 9,320--81.5 percent of the total. It is only since 1979 that China has formulated a code of law, and the office has invited people from local judicial circles to help train treachers during vacations or to act as teachers in the schools. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9604

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LIAONING--Shenyang, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province, northeast China, has made primary education universal, thus completing a task set by the state for the country before 1990. A check by the local authorities showed that 98.3 percent of children around 7 years old have been enrolled and 98.2 percent of children between 13 and 15 are in school. The graduation rate of primary schools was 95.3 percent last year. Since 1981, the province has assigned 16,000 trained teachers to primary schools and spent 570 million yuan improving teaching facilities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/142

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN NINGXIA DISCUSSED

Part II

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Li Yijie [2621 0001 2638]: "Educational Reform in Ningxia"]

[Text] (Continued from the previous issue)

III. The system of leadership and management should be in step with the development of education. The system of leadership and management in our region is flawed by the fact that amateurs are leading professionals. This practice can be witnessed in many departments and personnel arrangements.

1. At present, a number of institutions of higher learning in our region are under the management of offices or bureaus of "specialized subjects of similar nature"--a fact that has adversedly affected both the quality of education and production. Some of these offices or bureaus are reluctant to assume their responsibilities. Some, while willing, are unable to do a good job. There are also offices and bureaus that simply do not know how to proceed.

Our education must transform into an educational entity in accordance with social progress. Institutions of higher learning, particularly those in a technologically backward area like Ningxia, must be under the centralized supervision of educational departments.

2. Many of the leaders of the institutions of higher learning in our region (at the college, department, and section levels) are ignorant of the principle and management of, and the psychology involved in, education and do not possess knowledge in any specialized subjects. Such is the case with not only school directors but also mid-level leaders who work on the frontline of education. These people are unfit to shoulder the responsibilities related to education.

3. Schools are overstaffed with non-teaching personnel. For example, in some schools, cadres affiliated with offices whose status is above that of the section account for 20 percent of the entire staff, which, realistically speaking, may be reduced to half or two-thirds of the current size. Some of the administrative affairs may be handled by the teachers or students or various sectors of society. Money saved from the streamlining of the staff may be used for more practical and essential projects on the educational front.

At present, the size of non-teaching staff continues to grow in some schools--a phenomenon that will adversely affect the educational reform if left untreated.

4. A common problem with the internal operations of schools is that party organizations have been ineffective in their handling of political and ideological education, in the implementation of the responsibility system for school principals and the system of division of responsibilities between party and political organs, and in forming teachers' committees on administrative affairs (in ivew of the fact that the educational reform relies principally on teachers). In many schools, the party is still involved in affairs that should be dealt with by political organizations. We must take steps to resolve this problem.

Part III

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Li Yijie [2621 0001 2638]: "Educational Reform in Ningxia"]

[Text] (Continued from the previous issue)

IV. Better position colleges, high schools, and vocational secondary schools.

Ningxia is small in terms of its size and population. It is poor and economically backward. In carrying out educational reform in the urban areas, we must proceed with caution. There is a multitude of colleges, high schools, and vocational secondary schools (particularly colleges) in our region--all located far from one another and offer courses in similar specialized subjects. This kind of "compact" packaging is wasteful and not in keeping with the conditions in Ningxia. I believe that we should utilize our material and manpower and build universities that offer courses that correspond to those offered in high schools and vocational secondary schools and make the entire educational undertaking a "coordinated process." A school may comprise of a college and a vocational secondary school. For example, since courses in specialized subjects offered by agricultural colleges and agricultural high schools are identical, they can perhaps be taught by the same staff and employ only one set of equipment--a practice that may even improve the quality of education. By the same token, Ningxia University, Ningxia Normal College and Yinchuan Normal School may merge into one school and the excess materiel and manpower and equipment may be transferred to high schools and elementary schools.

5. Improve the quality of leaders and stress political and ideological education. Inefficiency in political and ideological work can be attributed to the incompetence of leaders of certain educational departments and institutions of higher learning and the fact that the duties of party and political organs are not clearly differentiated. We should initiate a good work style and strengthen political and ideological work in schools by assigning a group of ambitious and competent comrades to work on the frontline of education.

VI. Other issues to be concerned with.

First, we may consider institutiong in some institutions of higher learning in our region the "credit system" or combining the "credit system" with the "school year system" in order to overcome the phenomenon whereby once a student passes the entrance exam he is guaranteed the "iron rice bowl" and can "eat out of the same big pot." Second, we should "train a sufficient number of competent teachers who are dedicated to educational undertakings." This task is beset with many difficulties--there are not enough young teachers joining the teaching proession, teachers need to renew constantly their knowledge and, more importantly, the low quality of leaders and the problem of bringing the initiative of teachers into play. Our leaders should pay special attention to the fact that many of our teachers are "incapable of teaching and yet unable to quit." We should also redress the fact that some of our colleges, while unable to provide competent teachers and adequate equipment, insist on recruiting more students and thereby endangering the future of our young people and country.

12680/6662
CSO: 4005/302

SHAANXI'S EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH WORK OUTLINED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 3

[Article: "Shaanxi's Education and Public Health Achieve Success"]

[Text] In 1984, there were 43 institutions of higher learning in Shaanxi with a total enrollment of 65,900 students--both figures ranked 7 in the country.

There were more than 40,000 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 3,840,900 students. The number of kindergartens in the province was close to 2,000--with a total enrollment of 370,000 students. There were also 3,085 general-course high schools with a total enrollment of 1,630,900 students. The number of vocational senior high schools in both the urban and rural areas was 165, with an enrollment of more than 40,000 students. The number of secondary normal schools was 19, with a total enrollment of more than 17,000 students.

Compared with 1949, the number of college students per 10,000 people in 1984 increased from 1.7 to 22.3, the number of high school students, from 33.1 to 557, and the number of elementary schools students, from 552.9 to 1,295.1.

In 1984, the number of hospitals in Shaanxi reached 6,251--a 42-fold increase over the 1949 level. The number of hospital beds was more than 68,000--50 times that in 1949.

In 1984, 151,300 people from more than 90 countries and regions visited Shaanxi Province--a 22.3 percent increase over the previous year.

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CSO: 4005/302

GUANGZHOU PLA MEETING CALLS FOR IMPROVED PARTY STYLE

HK190638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The Guangzhou Military Region held a meeting of organ cadres on the afternoon of 17 January to mobilize the region's organs to respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, take the lead in straightening out party style, stimulate the units of the whole region to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style, and strive for marked results within 6 months.

Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian spoke at the meeting, putting forward specific measures for leading organs and cadres in taking the lead to straighten out party style. These measures include: From now until the spring festival, organize the party-member cadres to study the important speeches of the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission leaders at the central organ cadre gathering; around the spring festival, spend a concentrated period of time in party rectification, with the focus on reviewing and checking on problems of party style in the units, so as to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification.

It has also been decided to concentrate forces during the first quarter to investigate and deal with malpractices and violations of law and discipline which are serious in nature and arouse strong reaction among the masses. Achievements in this respect should be scored as soon as possible.

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CSO: 4005/403

NINGXIA HOLDS MEETING ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

HK070748 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Holds Regional Meeting to Exchange Experience in Overall Public Security Work"]

[Excerpts] From 13 to 16 December, the Ningxia Autonomous Region held a meeting in Yinchuan to exchange experience in overall public security work. The meeting analyzed the public security situation in the region, summed up and exchanged experiences in overall public security work, and discussed the question of further promoting overall management and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in this work.

Regional leading comrades Hei Boli, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Qingnian, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, and Peng Linbo, and Vice Chairman Ma Likai of the regional CPPCC attended the meeting.

Over the past year or so, under the leadership of the CPC committees and governments at all levels, we have carried out struggles against serious criminal offences and economic crimes and energetically implemented various measures for overall management in public security work. As a result, a great improvement has been achieved in the public security work of our region, the abnormal situation has been markedly changed, and the situation has continued to develop in the correct direction.

In his report on the situation of overall management in regional public security work, Bai Zhenhua, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, called on all localities, departments, and units to take the whole situation into consideration and take an active part in the overall management so that all measures for this work can be effectively implemented.

Shen Xiaozeng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered a speech on the relationship between overall management in public security and judiciary work and current economic work. He said that the question of public security is of concern to all fields. It is necessary to mobilize the whole

party and the whole society to strive for a fundamental improvement in public security, social order, and social atmosphere as quickly as possible.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, also spoke at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were also responsible comrades of various prefectures, cities, and counties (district) and relevant departments.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR ON STATE OF PUBLIC ORDER

HK120339 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1[illegible] Jan 86

[Excerpts] At the 16th meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 9 January, Provincial Public Security Department Director (Liu Jiuxiang) delivered a report on the state of public order in the province. He said: The province has victoriously unfolded the struggle to crack down on serious crime since August 1983. Public order is becoming more and more stable, and the security situation has taken a marked turn for the better.

In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order in the province, it is first necessary to apply the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates to unify people's understanding and boost confidence and resolve to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order in 1986.

Second, under the unified arrangements and leadership of the party committees and government, we must continue to get a good grasp of the struggle to crack down hard on crime until there is a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

Third, we must focus on the key points and promote comprehensive treatment of public order problems.

Fourth, we must further establish the idea of serving economic construction, and improve, reform, and step up public order control work.

Fifth, focusing on the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we must strengthen the building of the public security force. We must correct all kinds of unhealthy trends and continually enhance the political awareness and ethical and moral standards of the public security cadres and policemen.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES MILITIA POLITICAL WORK

OW030055 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Political Department of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District co-sponsored a provincial conference in Nanchang 25-28 December to exchange experiences in reforming the militia's political work.

After earnestly examining Jiangxi's experiences gained in the past 2 years in reforming the militia's political education to meet the needs in the province's economic construction, the attendants had a clearer idea about the course of the militia's political work during the new period.

Over the past 2 years, organizations at all levels in Jiangxi have continued to eradicate the influence of leftist ideas, effectively corrected the long-standing outmoded concept that militia work must be handled the conventional militia way, and have consciously served the subordinated themselves to the cardinal needs of economic construction. Based on the actual situation, units at all levels have studied and drawn up measures for reforming the militia's political work. They have also dispatched large numbers of personnel to selected units to investigate their situation, experiment with reform, and popularize the advanced experiences reviewed in more than 120 reports, 24 of which were distributed by the PLA General Political Department and various military regions. Moreover, the party committees of 10 prefectures and cities and over 40 counties and districts have sponsored discussion or experience-exchanging meetings for comrades of the People's Armed Forces Departments, the propaganda departments of the local authorities, and other departments concerned to study and solve the new situation and new problems in the militia's political education during the new period. Consequently a gratifying situation characterized by exploring new ways of forging ahead has appeared in providing political education for the militia. In terms of educational reform, the previous method of giving militiamen classroom lectures has been replaced by a combination of different methods, including correspondence courses through the mail or journals, replaying recorded cassette tapes or videotapes, showing slides, and so forth. Not only has this quite successfully dealt with the problems appearing after the restructuring of urban and rural administration, such as the difficulty in teaching militiamen in classrooms because of their great mobility, but it has also helped the militia develop production.

Various localities have also actively organized the militia to study scientific, technical, and general knowledge, helped them learn production techniques, taught them how to become affluent, and provided them with commercial information--services highly popular among the militiamen. Experiences show that the militia's political education will have broad prospects, substantial content, a strong sense of the time, and exuberant vitality when the guiding thought is that such education must be based on serving and subordinating to economic construction, the overall objective.

When the conference was in session, (Wang Taihua), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and head of its propaganda department and (Chen Lijiu), director of the Political Department of the provincial Military District, made important speeches on reforming the militia's political education; 24 advanced units reported their experiences. Toward the end of the meeting, an order of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee and the Political Department of the provincial Military District to commend the 24 units was read.

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CSO: 4005/403

REORGANIZATION IMPROVES AIR FORCE AVIATION UNITS

OW142214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0217 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Article by reporter Zhu Hao]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--After undergoing reduction in strength and reorganization, the PLA Air Force aviation troops are soaring in the motherland's blue sky with a brand-new outlook.

During the reduction in strength and reorganization, the Air Force eliminated a number of outmoded aircraft and reduced the number of older pilots. The cultural standards of the vast majority of pilots are now at the university and college levels. Several hundred pilots have bachelor degrees. With the renewed equipment and the enhanced pilot qualities, a good foundation has been laid for carrying out difficult and rigorous training. More and more pilots can carry out combat acrobatics, very low-altitude flying, two-plane soaring through the clouds and landing in close formation, and other training maneuvers of relatively higher technical difficulty. A large number of pilot regiments have separately carried out complex daylight and nighttime meteorological training. When encountering sudden bad weather, many pilots were able to swoop through the clouds and land safely. Last year, a number of pilot regiments successfully completed their prescribed tasks, involving relatively more difficult tactical training and combined multiple-branch exercises.

With the enhancement of pilot qualities, modern science and technology have been more extensively applied in Air Force training. The ground-to-air missile units succeeded in using microcomputer technology to carry out simulated training, and the aviation units also succeeded in using microcomputers to map out pilot training plans.

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CSO: 4005/403

DENG XIAOPING SIGNS ORDER COMMENDING DEAD SOLDIER

OW181317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--The Central Military Commission of the PRC issued an order on 11 January to confer the honorable title of "Good Company Leader Who Had the Courage To Sacrifice His Life" on Fu Yongxian, leader of the 7th Company under a certain regiment of the Yunnan border defense troops.

The order, signed by Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, says that on 8 February 1985, Fu Yongxian and his company, while conducting an exercise in a certain place on the Yunnan frontier, were suddenly attacked by Vietnamese troops. Fu Yongxian gloriously sacrificed his life to protect the safety of his comrades-in-arms.

The order pointed out: Fu Yongxian was not only able to sacrifice his life for others in a life and death situation, but also his enlistment, he had been commended eight times for meritorious service. When he was a squad leader, his squad was an advanced one; when he was a platoon leader, his platoon was awarded a second-class unit commendation; and when he was a company leader, his company was an advanced unit. He diligently and conscientiously worked for 17 years in the service. He never complained about the tough conditions and hard work of the grassroots units, gave no thought to personal career advancement, and never gave himself the airs of a veteran. He never made any personal demands from the party when his wife was seriously ill or he had other family difficulties. He was modest and prudent and closely cooperated with cadres of the same rank. He was sincere and respectful to superiors who joined the Army later than he did and gave them his warm support. Fu Yongxian was a fine grassroots cadre, a good model in promoting the socialist spiritual civilization.

The Central Military Commission urges the commanders and fighters of the whole Army to learn from Fu Yongxian; to learn from his revolutionary spirit of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and of daring to sacrifice his life for others; learn from his high sense of responsibility in loving the Army and working contentedly and wholeheartedly at the grassroots level; learn from his noble character of always giving primary importance to the interests of the party and the people, correctly handling family difficulties, and giving no thought to personal fame, gain, or status; learn from his broad-mindedness in selflessly and sincerely supporting younger cadres; learn from his workstyle of not making empty talk, steadfastly immersing himself in hard work, and living plainly, so that they will make new contributions in building and safeguarding the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/403

BRIEFS

HUNAN EMPLOYS DEMOBILIZED SERVICEMEN--Various localities and units in Hunan have adopted positive measures for handling the structural reform in the Army. From January to November, over 7,000 demobilized servicemen or 99.5 percent of the province's total number of demobilized servicemen have been appointed to new posts. More than 3,300 family members of servicemen have also had arrangements made. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85 HK] /9599

PLA CIVILIAN GOODS PRODUCTION--While producing products for military use, the PLA's industrial plants are also producing civilian goods. Currently, the civilian goods product by PLA plants accounted for 30 percent of the total output value of those plants. Some of the civilian goods produced by PLA plants were exported, and the foreign exchange earned in the last few years exceeded $120 million. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Dec 85 OW] /9599

ZHEJIANG NAVAL REGIMENT ANNIVERSARY--A meeting was held at a naval air unit on the East China Sea front on 29 December to mark the 20th anniversary of the naming of the celebrated "Sea and Air Eagle Regiment." The regiment rendered meritorious service to the nation during the War of Resistance against U.S. aggression in Korea by downing 31 enemy planes. Liu Huaqing, commander of the PLA Navy, and Li Yaowen, political commissar, sent greeting cables to the regiment. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 85 p 1 OW] /9599

FUJIAN PLA NAVY AID--PLA Navy units stationed in Fujian last year dispatched over 4,100 vessels and vehicles, and over 30,000 technicians to help local governments complete 11 construction projects, including laying the stone bed for the underwater electric cable between Fuqing County's (Keman) Island and Pintan County's (Daojia) Island, and building Xiapu County's (Guzhen) Port. They also transported over 10,000 metric tons materials, cleared underwater obstacles along a 232-kilometer channel, and supplied Chinese and foreign vessels with over 30,000 metric tons of oil and water, all on behalf of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. [Summary] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jan 86 OW] /9599

XUZHOU UNIT FIGHTS FLOODING--At 0500 this morning, the (Xiahong) dam in (Fangcun) Township in Tongshan County breached, causing a disaster. By 1300,

2.2 million cubic meters of water had spilled from the 50-meter wide gap. Over 700 officers and men of the unit to which the late Wang Jie [PLA hero] belonged, and the (Zhouqiao) company under a certain unit in Xuzhou, as well as several thousands of local people are doing all they can to stop the spill. He Fushuo, mayor of Xuzhou City, and other leading comrades are on the scene to command the fight. Because of timely evacuation, there has been no human or livestock losses reported. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 86] /9599

FORMER GUANGXI LEADER DIES--Comrade Jiang Maosheng, former deputy commander of Guangxi Military District and an old fighter of the Red Flag Army, died of illness in Nanning on 11 December at the age of 74. A ceremony to bid farewell to his remains was held in Nanning on 25 December. The ceremony was attended by Qiao Xiaoguang, a member of the CPC Central Committee; leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region Wei Chunshu, Gan Ku, Qin Yingji, Wang Zhuguang, (Huang Yuyang), (Xiao Qichu), (Li Licheng), and (Li Meisheng); and old friends of Jiang Maosheng including Huang Rong, He Yiran, Ren Gengqing, Liao Lianyuan, (Wang Kuixian), Zhao Xinran, Wang Panwen, Guo Zhifu, Bi Kezhou, Wu Hua, Zhang Guisheng, and Cheng Qiwen. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and others bid farewell to Comrade Jiang Maosheng's remains in hospital. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 86] /9599

CHENGDU LEADERS VISIT POTALA--On 6 January, accompanied by Zhang Shaosong, political commissar of the Xizang Military District, and (Gao Changjin), deputy commander of the Xizang Military District, (Hou Shujun), the Chengdu Military Region Air Force commander, and his party, totalling more than 10 persons, visited the Potala Palace. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jan 86] /9599

LEADERS MOURN XING YUANLIN--Urumqi, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Xing Yuanlin, member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and former adviser of the Urumqi Military Region, died of illness in Urumqi on 8 November 1985 at the age of 71. Yang Dezhi, Qin Jiwei, Geng Biao, Cheng Zihua, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Liao Hansheng, Hong Xuezhi, Tao Zhiyue, Ma Wenrui, Zhao Xianshun, Li Xuanhua, and other comrades; the national CPPCC committee, Central Military Commission, Lanzhou Military Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Hunan Province, Xinjiang Military District, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and other units presented wreaths. Not long ago, party, government, and army leaders in Xinjiang Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Liu Haiqing, Tang Guangcai, and over 1,000 armymen and civilians paid their last respects to the remains of Xing Yuanlin, who was an outstanding communist party member, an excellent commander of our Amry, and a loyal communist fighter. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 9 Jan 86] /9599

ARTICLE CRITICIZES ERRONEOUS PRACTICE--JIEFANGJUN BAO on 20 January published a commentator's article on the front page as the lead article. It emphasizes that in order to improve the party style, it is necessary to overcome the erroneous practice of making comparisons. The article says: Some localities and units are not effectively resisting nor seriously correcting unhealthy tendencies. Instead, they compare each other. The article points out: To compare oneself with bad and backward examples instead of good and advanced ones will induce and encourage unhealthy tendencies and will seriously obstruct the correction of unhealthy tendencies. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jan 86] /9599

CSO: 4005/403

PREMIER ASSURES DEDICATION TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

OW290636 Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday assured further dedication to the implementation of constitutional rule in the Republic of China. "We will also strive to protect the Constitution, which is the ultimate blueprint leading to modern democracy," he pledged while speaking before a meeting commemorating the 38th Constitution Day yesterday. The meeting also was the opening ceremony of the joint convention of the National Assembly and the assembly's Committee for Constitutional Research at Taipei's City Hall.

The dignity and integrity of the Constitution is absolutely not allowed to be undermined, he said. And the constitutional system based on the Constitution is not permitted to be changed, either, he stressed.

The implementation of the Constitution on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu over the past three decades has built an unprecedentedly free and prosperous society in this country, he said. The successes have demonstrated that only a free democratic China is the common expectation of all Chinese people, he pointed out. All facts have also shown that only the constitutional democracy under the guidance of the three principles of the people will lead the nation further to a stronger and wealthier future, he stated.

The premier also reported on the administrative progress in foreign affairs, the defense industry, economic liberalization, cultural and technical achievements and political and social developments in this country in the past years.

In foreign affairs, he said, based on the principles of equality and reciprocity, the nation has expanded various relations with more foreign countries.

Successes in manufacturing advanced weapons have strengthened national defense, he said. The authorities have been stepping up studies to accelerate the development of state-of-the-art fighters and warships as well as electronic military equipment, he said.

Economic growth has been projected at 5.5 percent for the next year as national economy has been turning for the better. The government will vigorously expand public investment to stimulate the economy, Premier Yu said.

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CSO: 4000/145

TAIWAN RELAXES SOME CONTROL OF MAINLAND NEWS

OW030620 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] The Executive Yuan recently said that the control of local coverage of mainland Chinese affairs has been moderately relaxed, and denied that foreign publications have been asked to prepare a special edition of their readers in Taiwan.

The Cabinet also stressed that it has not imposed any censorship on the Chinese language journals published abroad and circulating here, or on foreign trade bulletins.

As mainland China has stepped up its united front offensive against the ROC, the publications making propaganda for Red China should be banned from import, the Cabinet said, adding that for minor offences, the pages or reports of that issue may be torn out or crossed out. The Executive Yuan made the statements in response to nonpartisan legislator Chang Chun-hsiung's interpellations.

The Cabinet emphasized that as a sovereign country, the ROC is entitled to ban the circulation of all publications suspected of propagandizing for the various developments on the mainland.

As to foreign publications it added, those found spreading propaganda by weakening the spiritual armament of the people and blurring their anti-communist ideology will be handled according to law.

The Cabinet further pointed out that 68 public and private institutions in the country have been able to import mainland publications freely to serve as reference material in their planning anti-communist measures. The 68 organizations include three local TV stations, two mass-circulation Chinese language newspapers, the CHINA TIMES and the UNITED DAILY NEWS, the CENTRLA NEWS AGENCY, the Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Board of Foreign Trade, the Government Information Office and the Institute of International Affairs.

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CSO: 4000/145

BRIEFS

BAN ON NEW PARTIES--Taipei, 10 Jan (CNA)--The Executive Yuan said Thursday that for the time being, it will not consider enacting a law governing political parties, nor will it lift the ban on formation of new political parties. The Executive Yuan made the remark in a written response to legislator Chang Chun-hsiung's interpellation concerning party politics in this nation. The Yuan said that ideals of party politics can be fulfilled only in a peaceful environment. While the Peiping regime is trying vigorously to sabotage and invade this nation, the establishment of more political parties will only cause political disputes in this nation, and this will be very unfavorable to the nation's stability and security, it said. The bitter experience in South Vietnam before its fall to the communist hands is a lesson that the people here should bear in mind, it said. To maintain the political stability and the solidarity of the people here, the government will not consider lifting the ban on the formation of more political parties in this nation. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1004 GMT 10 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/145

UK MINISTER TO DISCUSS POLITICAL STRUCTURE DURING PRC TRIP

HK030745 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Michael Chugani]

[Text] British and Chinese officials will make another attempt to narrow their deep differences over the sensitive issue of political reforms in Hong Kong when Foreign Office Minister Mr Timothy Renton visits Beijing.

Mr Renton's travel plans are still being finalised but the British minister is scheduled to be in China later this month or sometime next month. Although officials have refused to provide details of the trip, it is understood Hong Kong's future political structure will be high up on the agenda for discussion. Other issues likely to be discussed include Hong Kong's new passport and future nationality.

The two sides will engage in another round of "exchange of information," the phrase currently being used to describe attempts to narrow the rift on the question of political reforms.

Mr Renton, the British minister responsible for Hong Kong affairs, is likely to spend about 4 days in China before stopping off in Hong Kong for about 2 days where he will hold talks with local leaders.

Despite several attempts at fence-mending recently, London and Beijing are still split in their thinking as to how Hong Kong should proceed in developing its political structure in the run-up to 1997. Beijing's leaders--who are known to be suspicious about British intentions--oppose radical changes here that will put power in the hands of the people. They want changes to be made by the China-appointed Basic Law Drafting Committee.

But the Hong Kong Government is committed to further developing the political structure in 1988 in a way that meets the wishes of the people.

British officials bowed to Chinese pressure recently and agreed to discuss political reforms in the Joint Liaison Group--a contact group of diplomats set up under the terms of the 1997 agreement to ensure a smooth transfer of sovereignty. The move was interpreted by some as Britain having given China some say in the internal affairs of Hong Kong.

There was a further exchange of views on the matter last month when the governor, Sir Edward Youde, met with visiting Chinese State Councillor Mr Ji Pengfei.

It is believed that when Mr Renton meets Chinese leaders he will calm fears by repeating the message that radical changes are not imminent because Hong Kong still does not have a clear idea on how far it wants to go in reforming the existing political structure.

Mr Renton is likely to tell his hosts that the picture will be clearer in about 18 months when the Hong Kong Government is due to publish a new discussion paper on democratic changes.

Hong Kong's chief secretary, Sir David Akers-Jones, has already made clear that Beijing's leaders will be given a sneak preview of this document before it is released for public comment.

What Mr Renton will not do is to take a hardline position with the Chinese by telling them that, while Britain is in charge, Hong Kong's affairs do not concern Beijing.

As one official put it, the trip will take place within a friendly atmosphere and Hong Kong forms a vital part of Sino-British relations.

Plans for such a trip date back a few months to when the then Foreign Office minister responsible for Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, was scheduled to visit both China and Hong Kong in the autumn. But the trip was called off when Mr Luce was made Arts Minister in a government reshuffle by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Although Mr Renton visited Hong Kong briefly 2 months ago, it was decided he should put off visiting China until he familiarised himself with his new portfolio.

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CSO: 4000/144

PAPER NOTES QUESTIONS JI DID NOT ANSWER

HK240724 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Dec 85 p 10

[Article by staff reporters]

[Text] Mr Ji Pengfei, the director of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, tackled five subject areas at his 30-minute meeting with the press on Saturday. He avoided specifics.

Mr Ji opened the session, which had earlier been billed as a "press conference," with a statement lasting about 5 minutes.

Before the event, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, which made the arrangements, had said that all questions for Mr Ji had to be filed about 2 days in advance. Nearly 200 questions were submitted by 26 news organizations. No supplementary questions were taken.

In the midst of a general mood of dissatisfaction, expressed in some newspaper editorials about the format and briefness of Mr Ji's farewell meeting with the media, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST asked for a full list of questions that were submitted to Mr Ji.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said it did not have a copy of all the written questions submitted by news organisations to Mr Ji before his scheduled press conference, the SCM POST was told.

An NCNA official yesterday said all questions were directly forwarded to Mr Ji's aides before the meeting with the press. "We don't know how they handled the questions," the official said.

Moreover, some media organisations declined yesterday to say what questions they had submitted. Their reason was either that those involved were now on leave, or they had not kept a precise record.

Individual reporters were reluctant to disclose what questions their organisations had asked without clearance from their editors, or other news executives, who were not immediately available.

The SCM POST submitted, in Chinese, questions covering eight areas it considered to be of public interest and concern:

--How do you evaluate the achievements of your visit? Have you succeeded in your objectives in listening to views from all sides? What is your general impression of Hong Kong and what is the view of the general public towards the drafting of the Basic Law?

--How do you evaluate the situation after the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration? How are both sides cooperating? Both sides appear to have different interpretations on some clauses contained in the Joint Declaration: for example, the legislature of the future SAR [Special Administrative Region] government will be formed by election and the executive branch will be accountable to the legislature. If there are discrepancies in interpreting these clauses, how can they be resolved?

--Will China regard it as a deviation from the Joint Declaration if political reforms in Hong Kong are developed in their present direction? In what way could Hong Kong's political reforms be compatible to the future Basic Law?

--Has the Senior Unofficial of the Executive Council, Sir S.Y. Chung, requested a meeting between you, State Councillor, and all UMELCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] members? If so, why has such a meeting been turned down?

--There has been criticism that in setting up the Basic Law Consultative Committee, China has placed too much importance on the inclusion of people from the commercial and industrial sectors, at the expense of people from the grassroots. Can you comment on this?

--State Councillor, is it true you will be visiting Macao in the middle of next year? If so, for what reason? And who will be with you? Will you stop over in Hong Kong? When will be your next visit here?

--The Joint Declaration states that Hong Kong will be administered by the British authorities before 1997. If the British authorities move ahead with political reform in Hong Kong according to the wishes of Hong Kong people, will it be viewed as a deviation from the Joint Declaration if the reforms come into conflict with the Basic Law?

--The Joint Liaison Group [JLG] has touched on the subject of political reforms of Hong Kong during its meeting: will the JLG become an organ of power?

Many questions submitted by news organisations duplicated each other and some of the points raised above. However, with obvious duplications edited out, they fall into several broad subject areas, grouped as follows:

The Basic Law

--How should the phrase "a high degree of autonomy" be defined in the Basic Law?

--As Hong Kong and China are of different political systems and interpretations of certain words could be varied, in what ways could China assure that the wordings of the Basic Law concerning things such as "the freedom of speech" would be drafted in accordance with the actual situations of Hong Kong?

--Debates on the compatibility between the political reform of Hong Kong and the drafting of the Basic Law are now taking place in Hong Kong. Do you foresee any problem that might arise during the deliberations? Has the issue been touched on during your meetings with the governor, Sir Edward Youde?

--During the visit, you have listened to Hong Kong people's views or the Basic Law. Can you tell us what these views are?

--As a review on Hong Kong's political reform will be conducted in 1987, a year before the initial draft of the Basic Law is announced in 1988, there could be discord between the two. If so, how could this be resolved?

The Sino-British Joint Declaration

--Do you think there have been deviations from the Sino-British Joint Declaration? If so, please explain what they are and whether they would pose a threat to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity?

--In the past year you, Mr State Councillor, turned down many invitations to visit Hong Kong. Why do you choose to visit Hong Kong at the anniversary of the signing of the Joint Declaration? Is there any significance in the timing of your visit?

--Mr Xu's remarks about deviations from the Joint Declaration signified a distrust of China towards Hong Kong: What are the ways to remove this wedge between China and Hong Kong for the sake of preserving Hong Kong's stability and prosperity?

--The Joint Liaison Group has discussed Hong Kong's political reform, demonstrating that it is going to play an important role in Hong Kong's affairs. Could the JLG become a "shadow government" of Hong Kong when it bases here in 1988?

--Does the JLG's discussion on the political reform of Hong Kong indicate China's attempt to manipulate Hong Kong affairs?

The Development of Hong Kong's Political System

--If the concept of "one country, two systems" is to have meaning, should the people of Hong Kong not have the right to determine the nature of their political system?

--What will China say or do if the Hong Kong Government introduces direct elections to the Legislative Council? If it was introduced in 1988, will it result in a non-compatibility between Hong Kong's representative government systems and the Basic Law? Should Hong Kong postpone the 1987 review on political reforms until the drafting of the Basic Law is complete?

--Sir, you said China has the right to ask the British/Hong Kong Government questions on matters which will affect Hong Kong after 1997. When will such inquiries become "interference" by the Chinese Government?

--What is China's position regarding the formation of political parties in Hong Kong during the transition period?

--How do you understand the issue of "Further Developments of a Representative Government in Hong Kong"? What do you think is the appropriate pace of these developments?

--If the people of Hong Kong favour direct election to the legislature, what will be the attitude of China?

--In an interview with WEN WEI PO on the question of political reform in Hong Kong, you were quoted as saying small changes were acceptable but major changes would be totally unacceptable. What do you mean by small changes? What are the major changes? What are the major changes that China would reject?

--Is it true that you have come to Hong Kong to make it clear that political reforms should not go any further?

--Now that you have met representatives of various sectors of the Hong Kong community, do you feel that there is any contradiction between the people's desire for political reforms and China's plans for the future Special Administrative Region government of Hong Kong?

--Are you satisfied that many people want direct elections or do you believe that this is only a myth?

--Could you comment on an article that was published in the latest issue of MIRROR magazine on Hong Kong's future political system?

--What is your reaction to letters addressed to you on Hong Kong's political reforms by UMELCO members, students, and political groups?

--Changes will inevitably fall on Hong Kong after 1997, but it has been repeatedly stated that China does not encourage big changes here. Does it imply that China would like to see the present system of Hong Kong remain as it is 12 years from now?

--In an interview with the OUTLOOK magazine, you were quoted as saying the Chinese Government would intervene on issues related to the changeover of sovereignty of Hong Kong. Does this mean China could begin interfering with Hong Kong's affairs before 1997? What effect would this interference have on Hong Kong's political reform?

UMELCO

--Can you, sir, explain why you refuse a meeting with members of UMELCO, a political setup under the British-Hong Kong system? Does it imply that the Chinese Government does not recognise the status of UMELCO or similar bodies established under the British/Hong Kong system?

--Do you think your visit has in any way undermined the status of the UMELCO?

Freedom of Speech

--Freedom of speech, which is quite difficult to define, is a distinctive feature of Hong Kong. Could criticism against China's policies and Chinese leaders be permitted to appear in local newspapers? Can you clarify reports that only the HONG KONG TIMES will be allowed to criticise communism?

--The subject of press freedom has seldom been touched on by the Chinese authorities. Can you indicate whether the local media will have to be changed after 1997. If so, in what ways?

Others

--Have you, Mr State Councillor, suggested to the Hong Kong Government and the five Basic Law Drafting Committee vice-chairmen what activities be included in his itinerary?

--Why have members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee not been asked to surrender their United Kingdom, United States and other foreign passports and accept the same travel, nationality and right of abode documents as the vast majority of Hong Kong people? How can such people be considered Chinese compatriots?

--To deter illegal transactions between Hong Kong and the rest of China, should penalties for smuggling and other economic crimes be similar in Hong Kong to those in the rest of China?

--Mr Xu Jiatun has said some expected changes might occur during the transition period. In your views, what are these so-called unexpected changes? In Beijing's view, what would be the elements of chaos in Hong Kong?

--Why has China now refrained from using the phrase "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong"?

--In view of the deplorable living environments in the Kowloon Walled City, will China authorise the Hong Kong Government to improve the condition of the area?

--Is it true that your trip will start direct dialogues between Chinese officials and Hong Kong officials at various levels?

--It appears from your itinerary that you have only been meeting people in the higher levels of society. Could you tell us specifically what insights you have acquired after meeting these people? Do you plan to meet the ordinary people some time?

--Have you learnt anything about Hong Kong that has made you believe China's future plans for Hong Kong should be changed? How do you perceive those things Hong Kong people are most concerned and worried about?

--What do you think are the reasons behind the success of Hong Kong, being a place with a different ideology to that of China?

--Will there be any difference in the work of China's Hong Kong and Macao Office during the transition period and after 1997? Will it set up a branch office in Hong Kong?

--Being at an advanced age of 75, when will you retire, sir, and who will succeed you?

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CSO: 4000/144

PRC OFFICIALS SAY SOME STATEMENTS 'MISINTERPRETED'

HK310825 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Dec 85 p 9

[Article by Agnes Chen]

[Text] Chinese officials believe that Hong Kong should have its own system of assessing the qualifications of professionals after 1997, according to the president of the Hong Kong Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology, Prof C.K. Poon.

On his return yesterday from Beijing where he met the deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Li Hou, and its secretary-general, Mr Lu Ping, Prof Poon said the Chinese officials reassured him that there would not be any influx of professionals from China after it regains sovereignty.

Also, authorities in China are apparently concerned about the "over sensitive" interpretation in Hong Kong of official Chinese statements, he said.

The seven office-bearers of the association went to Beijing for a 5-day visit at the joint invitation of the Commission of Science and Technology of the State Council, the China Association of Science and Technology and the China Academy of Social Service.

Speaking at the airport on his return, Prof Poon said some officials from the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office who attended a dinner party held by the association the night before they left had informally expressed concern that some of the statements made by the Chinese officials had been misinterpreted. He declined to identify the officials or what statements they were referring to but said it was a general discussion.

"They feel that it's a pity that some of the things they said with good intention and sincerity could sometimes be interpreted in a different way," Prof Poon said.

"Unfortunately some of these interpretations will affect the confidence of Hong Kong people to some extent. This is not the intention of the Chinese Government."

The Chinese officials realised, however, that this might be inevitable because "when you say something, it's up to people to interpret it."

On the issue of professional qualifications. Prof Poon said the qualifications of many of the professionals here are obtained from Britain but that should not be the case after 1997. Instead, Hong Kong should set up its own system to assess professional qualifications which must acquire international recognition, he was told.

"How to set up the system is up to us to decide and they are not going to interfere at all," he said, adding that details have still to be worked out.

And professionals from around the world who want to practise in Hong Kong must satisfy whatever criteria is established here, Prof Poon said.

"That is quite a good message to us all because we don't have to worry about professionals flooding from China into Hong Kong to affect our running and to remove job opportunities of our own people," he said.

Prof Poon said that one of their concerns is whether the qualifications of Chinese professionals, such as doctors and engineers, will be automatically recognised after 1997. "If that is so, it may affect the smooth running of Hong Kong," he said.

"I truly believe that they are sincere in keeping Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and they don't want to upset Hong Kong's running," he said.

Prof Poon also said the State Science and Technology Commission strongly felt that Hong Kong should try to promote exchange programmes and enhance better understanding between Hong Kong professionals and those in China.

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CSO: 4000/144

LIAOWANG TO BEGIN REGULAR PUBLICATION IN HONG KONG IN JANUARY

HK240616 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] Hong Kong people can expect to see more top Chinese officials expressing their views on the Hong Kong question through the overseas edition of an authoritative Chinese magazine to be published here from next month.

A vice-director of NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY's local branch, Mr Chen Bo-jian, said yesterday the OUTLOOK WEEKLY will take the initiative in interviewing Chinese leaders on the Hong Kong question.

He said it was hoped the magazine would help maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

OUTLOOK WEEKLY, which has a circulation of 600,000 in China, reports Chinese leaders' views on important issues. Recently it carried an interview with the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, on Hong Kong's political reforms.

According to the magazine's deputy editor-in-chief and director of its Hong Kong office, Mr Liu Ye, it is initially intended to publish 10,000 copies of the overseas edition. Mr Liu said there are also plans to publish an English version of the magazine in Hong Kong next year.

He agreed that publication of the overseas edition in Hong Kong "had something to do" with the territory entering the transition period "since one of the aims of the magazine is to promote unification of the motherland."

Mr Liu said the magazine would increase understanding and strengthen liaison between China and Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Taiwan.

The overseas edition of OUTLOOK WEEKLY was first published in North America last year but it had now been decided that it would be more desirable to have it published in Hong Kong.

Mr Liu said one big advantage of publishing the magazine here was that communications between Hong Kong and the mainland were good.

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BRIEFS

'GOOD START' TO TRANSITION PERIOD--Last year was a "good start" to Hong Kong's 12-year transition period--and China expects 1986 to be better. Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency, said the situation last year as a whole was good and predicted new achievements and developments for this year. Talking to the leftwing press on Tuesday in Shenzhen, Mr Xu said Hong Kong would continue to make progress. Any views contrary to this would be "unscientific," he said. Mr Xu said the main signs that the past year had been good were: increasing patriotism, political passion and active views raised by the people. He also said the social way of life remained normal and there was economic growth despite difficulties. He wished compatriots from every sector of the community would cooperate fully to work for stability and prosperity. Asked to comment on the new year, Mr Xu said: "Congratulations and Kung Hei Fat Choy." [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Jan 86 p 11] /9604

CSO: 4000/144

END